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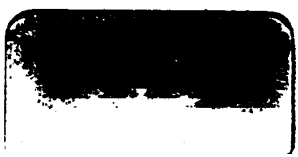

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Men of Mark in Virginia

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of the
Leading Men in the State

LYON G. TYLER, LL.D.
President William and Mary College
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME IV.

Illustrated with many Full Page Photo-Steel Engravings

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Yours truly

H. C. Allen

HENRY CLAY ALLEN

EN, HENRY CLAY, was born [illegible] f
Pittsylvania, Virginia, on November [illegible]
arents were James Green Allen and [illegible]
His father was a farmer noted f[illegible]
g and practical character, being a [illegible]
bor. His paternal grandfather [illegible]
e was a Burton, and his mater[illegible]
Vaiden, whose wife was a Chatte[illegible]
early life was passed on a farm, a[illegible]
w he had to commence the a[illegible]
of nine years. He plowed, w[illegible]
other farm work, when he was [illegible]
made the best of his meagre [illegible]
n all his spare time on readin[illegible]
, and tried in every way to im[illegible]
rations for a collegiate educat[illegible]
the breaking out of the War be[illegible]
, he enlisted as a private in the [illegible]
Hackett's division, and served three [illegible]
e of the war.

He returned home, and renewed his labor on the farm and
one of the most successful tobacco growers in his county.
He was elected a member of the board of supervisors, and
ved in that position for six years. In 1897 he was placed
Democratic ticket for the house of delegates by the county
e committee to fill a vacancy just twenty days before the
and, though he made no canvass, he received several
more votes at the polls than two of the regular candi-
inated by the county convention. In the legislature he
ished himself by a resolution regarding the oyster indus-
e auditor's report showed that previous to the session of
the oyster industry not only paid no revenue to the state,
n brought the state in debt. Immediately after that
the state began to receive a handsome revenue from this

industry, which was due in large measure to legislation suggested or drafted by the special committee appointed under a resolution proposed by Mr. Allen and adopted by the house.

In 1903, Mr. Allen took an active part in perfecting a permanent organization of the tobacco growers of Pittsylvania county as a branch of the Inter-State Tobacco Growers' Protective association of Virginia and North Carolina. At the first meeting in Danville, against his protest and wishes, Mr. Allen was chosen president, and while filling that office was very efficient and active.

Other positions came to him unsought and unexpectedly. For many years he has been connected with public and private school work, and he is at present one of the directors of the Chatham Savings bank, the oldest and strongest bank in the county.

In his religious connections Mr. Allen is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Democrat, who has never changed his party ties nor failed to vote at every election since he was twenty-one. Formerly he was a great hunter of birds and other game, but at his present age he finds relaxation in such amusements as checkers and croquet. Asked to offer some suggestions to young men as to the principles, methods and habits likely to strengthen the ideals of American life, and be helpful to them in the attainment of true success, he replies: "I have trained four boys, now grown men; my greatest ambition was to instill into them the importance of honesty and veracity, and of keeping the confidence of men, in which I have been successful. My parents praised me from a small boy for doing whatever I did well. I can offer no better suggestion to young men commencing life." In estimating the strength of the influences which have molded his life, Mr. Allen ranks private study and contact with men of affairs as of most importance.

He has been twice married—first to Elizabeth Taylor, on November 7, 1867, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are living, and second, to Ora Graves, on December 3, 1901, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are (1908) living.

His address is Dry Fork, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

WILLIAM ROSS ALLEN

ALLEN, WILLIAM ROSS, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, January 22, 1869, and was the son of John J. Allen and Elizabeth M. Allen, his wife. The names of his earliest ancestors in America were Robert Allen and Mary Walkenshaw, his great great-grandparents, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania about 1770 and thence to Virginia. They belonged to the great army of Scotch-Irish emigrants who filled the valley of Virginia with sturdy settlers not long before the Revolution. His grandfather was John J. Allen, a prominent jurist, who attained the high position of president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. His father, John J. Allen, second of the name, was a worthy son of a noble sire; he practiced the profession of the law and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and judge of the county court of Botetourt.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in the country, and had no difficulties, outside of those inherent in the task, in acquiring an education. When he grew to be a youth the dark clouds of war and reconstruction had rolled away from old Virginia and the times appeared suggestive of hope and prosperity. He was educated in a private school at home and at Washington and Lee university. He studied law at Washington and Lee university, taking the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1892. In the meantime, he had begun the active work of life in 1890 as a Botetourt farmer; but the wishes of his father directed his energies to the law, and consequently since about 1892 he has practiced law. In May, 1895, he was elected attorney for the commonwealth and in May, 1899, he was reëlected, and again in November, 1903. His successive elections are a guaranty of the superior order of his talents and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties. In 1901, he was elected a member of the house of delegates and served one term.

In politics Mr. Allen has never swerved from the Democratic

faith in which he has been reared. He finds his recreation in tennis, football, and rowing.

He married June 17, 1896, Eva B. Haney, and two children resulted from the union, of whom one is now (1908) living.

His address is Fincastle, Virginia.

GEORGE KIMBROUGH ANDERSON

ANDERSON, GEORGE KIMBROUGH, lawyer, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, March 6, 1860. His father, Matthew A. Anderson, was a physician of considerable prominence, a man of energy, hospitality, and charity, one of the noble "country doctors" of Virginia who cure sickness, or at least mitigate it, by carrying sunshine on their faces and scattering it through the room where the sick and suffering lie. Dr. Anderson was a member of the county court of ante bellum days, a justice of the peace.

Judge Anderson's mother was Ella Kimbrough, and from her he gets his middle name. Though she died young, she lived long enough to make a deep impression upon her boy; and what he is to-day he owes largely to her training and her influence. Besides setting his boyish feet in the paths of righteousness and herself leading the way, she fired his ambition by urging him to "be somebody" and to do something in the world. She told him of her progenitors and his. She pointed him back to the good and noble men that the family had given to the state, and urged her boy to add his name to that roster of useful and honored citizens.

Judge Anderson's first American ancestors were James Goodwin, who came from England in 1648, and settled in York county, Virginia; John Crawford, who was killed in Bacon's Rebellion; John Yancey, who came from Wales to Virginia about 1650; and Thomas Anderson, who came from England in 1750 and settled in York county, Virginia.

Educationally speaking, Judge Anderson is a self-made man. He attended no college; took no degree; received no sheepskins. The limited schooling he got was in the ordinary public schools of Hanover county, or small private schools. This schooling he supplemented by private reading. All this time, however, he was doing farm work and serving in a country store, and keeping his eyes wide open, to see the world and all things therein. This practical contact with life has proved of

inestimable benefit to him in a hundred ways. The experience of those early years is worth more to him than parchments and sheepskins.

The boy that had read voraciously to make up for lack of collegiate training grew up into an ambitious youth. Along with his yardstick and his cash book, he handles volumes of Chitty and Blackstone. Later, he reads law in a lawyer's office. In 1881, he hangs out his sign as "attorney-at-law."

In 1887 Mr. Anderson was elected commonwealth's attorney for Louisa county. This office he filled with ability and fidelity, until he left the county. Seeking a wider field of usefulness, he removed to Clifton Forge, a railroad center and a growing town in Alleghany county. In 1894, he was elected judge of Alleghany, Bath, and Craig, and held that judgeship until the county court system was abolished by the new constitution. In 1901, he was elected to the Constitutional convention. In the convention, Judge Anderson served on the several committees on cities and towns, on privileges and elections, and on reporting and printing. Like all other thinking men of his state, he was deeply interested in the suffrage question, and did what he could to help towards the solution of that great problem. Next to that, he felt interested in changing the then existing judicial system, which, in his opinion, had outlived its usefulness; and he aided in abolishing the county courts instituted by the Underwood constitution, and in establishing the present system of judicial circuits. He also helped to rid the people of two great incubuses, the broken down county court system and the free and unlimited coinage of ignorant, vicious votes, which threatened the very existence of our social and political institutions. In spite of poor health Judge Anderson was a useful and highly honored member of the convention, and the memories of his useful labors will cheer him in his declining years.

In 1904, George K. Anderson was elected judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit. In this distinguished sphere, he dispenses justice to his fellow-citizens in a most important section of Virginia. He wears the ermine with becoming dignity, and with credit to himself and his state. The county of Hanover, which

gave him birth, and the county of Louisa, which "discovered" him and recognized his ability and character, are alike proud of his name, and point to him as a distinguished son.

It was in the last named county that Judge Anderson found a wife. At Louisa court-house, October 22, 1884, he was married to Susie L. Gooch, a daughter of Stapleton Dabney Gooch, of Louisa county. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

Judge Anderson's address is Clifton Forge, Virginia.

GEORGE WAYNE ANDERSON

ANDERSON, GEORGE WAYNE, lawyer, state senator, and lately colonel commanding the 70th Virginia regiment, was born at Edgehill, Albemarle county, Virginia, July 10, 1863, and his parents were Edward Clifford Anderson and Jane Margaret Randolph. On his father's side Col. Anderson is descended from George Anderson who came from the north of England near Berwick on the Tweed, and settled in Savannah, Georgia, in the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from William Randolph, who settled in Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century and was the founder of the eminent family of that name, which numbers among its members such names as John Randolph, of Roanoke; Robert Edward Lee, John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson. His father, who died when George was a child, was by profession a banker. He was distinguished for his intellectuality, integrity, piety and purity of life. In the War between the States he was captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the Confederate army and he served as county commissioner of Chatham county, Georgia, and alderman and member of the board of education of the city of Savannah.

George Wayne Anderson was reared partly in the country and partly in the city, living continuously in the country from his thirteenth year until his graduation from the university. The means of his father were ample, so he had no manual labor to perform and encountered little difficulty in securing an education. He attended Hanover academy and afterwards matriculated at the University of Virginia where he was graduated in several academic studies—moral philosophy, modern languages, and historical science. During this period he developed a talent for oratory and debate, and was awarded the debaters's medal both at Hanover academy and at the university. This encouraging circumstance, together with a natural inclination, determined him to be a lawyer, and for two years he took the excellent course at the university, graduating in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He soon after located at Richmond and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He acquired the reputation of an astute and industrious lawyer, and in 1899 he was elected a member of the house of delegates from Richmond, for a term of two years. At the end of this time he was elected a member of the state senate for a term of four years. During his service in the legislature Col. Anderson was counted as one of the leading members and he had much to do with the important legislation of that period. While he served on many important committees, probably his chief service was rendered as a member of the committee to revise the laws of the commonwealth and as a member of the committee to enlarge and renovate the capitol building.

Until recently Colonel Anderson commanded the 70th Virginia regiment; and he had command of the state troops during two very trying occasions. The first of these was when the street car strike occurred in Richmond, which lasted for twenty-nine days and greatly disturbed the public peace and order. The other occasion was when the militia was sent to Roanoke to avert a lynching in the trial of a negro. On both occasions, Col. Anderson displayed great courage and prudence, though he did not escape severe and unpleasant censure.

While at college Col. Anderson was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, of which he was worthy master, and in Richmond he is a member of the Westmoreland club, having been a member of the board of governors and a member of the library and house committee.

In church affiliations he is a Presbyterian, and in politics he is a Democrat who has never changed his allegiance, though in the Democratic primaries he opposed free silver coinage at the arbitrary rate of 16 to 1, with great earnestness.

Col. Anderson has profited much by extensive reading and the books he has found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life were those used in the moral philosophy course at the university, and historical and political writings, especially those relating to constitutional law. Indeed, his chief amusement is found in reading biographies, political and constitutional history and in war studies, to which he adds occasionally the sports of the field.

In reply to the question what suggestions his experience and

observation offer as to the principles, methods and habits which in his opinion will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, and will help young men to attain true success, he writes: "Singleness of aim and purpose; systematic and persistent effort each day; temperate habits, avoiding vices both great and small; a clean heart, asking neither God nor man to do for you anything that you have not tried to do for yourself." He states that the influences which have been most potent in his own life, rank in the following order: Home, private study, school, contact with men in active life, and lastly early companionship.

On December 21, 1899, he married Estelle Margaret Burthe, and they have had four children, of whom three are now living.

His address is 123 North Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia.

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Yours truly

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RD DUNCAN APPERSON

RICHARD DUNCAN, president and gen-
r of the Lynchburg Traction and Light com-
ident of the Petersburg Gas company of
; president of the Lynchburg Water Power
of the Roanoke Railway and Electric com-
rginia; president of the Montgomery Trac-
tgomery, Alabama; residing at Lynchburg,
rginia, was born at Mount Sterling, Mont-
cky, on the 16th of August, 1863.

rd Apperson, was a judge of the circuit
Kentucky state convention in 1850; twice
gislature; assisted in organizing and build-
of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad;
of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1860 assisted
guard in Kentucky and served as United
r in 1861 and 1862, and as collector of Internal
He is remembered as having been especially
men who were making their way, assisting
through the years of their preliminary study;
and deeply religious. As a boy of fifteen he
y, Virginia (the home of his father, Edmund
of Welsh descent. With the horse which he
boy as his sole possessions, he made his way to
Kentucky, where he took a position as clerk in
and taught school while he read law. He was
Mary Jarman of that county before he was
r he removed to Montgomery county, Ken-
ent the rest of his life, dying in 1863. Richard
n is the son of his second wife, Margaret Izora
e of Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia.

d he was vigorous, and he has always known
As a boy he was exceptionally fond of investi-
nical devices and of looking into the construc-
His father died in the year of his birth, and he

owes much to the guidance and instruction of his mother; and from early boyhood he delighted in making for himself such duties and tasks as he thought would assist her. He writes, "I was always fond of work where I could see results." He was in the public schools for a time, and for a time studied under a private tutor; but necessity compelled him to work for his own support when he was but twelve years old. The first book that impressed him in his boyhood was one entitled, "Jack the Conqueror, or Difficulties Overcome"—the record of an English orphan boy who won success by honesty and energetic activity. He writes, "I started in life without any cash capital. My only asset was honesty, energy and the determination to succeed."

His first position as a boy of twelve was in the office of the Pullman Palace Car company at New Orleans. He was then placed in charge of the Little Rock street car system, without any previous experience in connection with street car management. On receiving the appointment, he wrote to the president stating that he greatly hesitated to accept because of his total lack of experience. The president answered, "If I have the confidence to place you in the position, you should have enough confidence in yourself to handle it." This confidence on the part of the president determined young Apperson to make a success of the work; and he did. He has been engaged in manufacturing, in railroading, and in the organization and management of electric works and gas works. He was with the Pullman Car company, in 1875; with the Bell Telephone company of Missouri, at Kansas City, from 1879 to 1881 as operator and manager of the central office; with the Little Rock Oil and Compress Car company of Little Rock, Arkansas, promoted to the office of superintendent in 1887; and he acted as cashier of the Little Rock street railway company and Citizens street railway company, until he became superintendent as well as cashier in the same year. In 1890, when the Little Rock properties were sold, he declined the superintendency under the new ownership and became engineer and general manager to construct a street electric railway at Staunton, Virginia, for a New York banking firm. In 1898 he constructed and supervised the operation of a gas plant at Staunton in addition to the Street railway and Electric system; and he remained in this position until June, 1901.

In 1900, he became president and part owner of the Lynchburg Gas company; in the Spring of 1901 he and his associates purchased the Lynchburg Electric Railway and Light company and the Lynchburg and Rivermont street railway company and consolidated the three companies into the Lynchburg Traction and Light company, of which Mr. Apperson was at once elected president and general manager, positions which he still retains in 1907. In March, 1901, he purchased for himself and his associates the Petersburg Gas company at Petersburg, Virginia, and was at once elected president, still retaining that position. In 1902 he was chosen president of the Lynchburg Water Power company, continuing still in that office. In January, 1903, with his associates, he purchased the Roanoke Railway and Electric company, of Roanoke, Virginia, and was elected president, still retaining that position. In 1905 he purchased for himself and his associates the Montgomery Traction company of Montgomery, Alabama, becoming president of that company.

In 1897, Mr. Apperson organized the Virginia Street Railway and Electric association, including most of the street railway and electric interests of the state; and he was chosen president of the association.

On the 7th of September, 1886, he married Miss Lola L. Garrett, daughter of James Alfred Garrett of Lexington, Kentucky. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Apperson is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. In his political relations he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Southern club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; of the Piedmont club of Lynchburg; and of the Shenandoah club of Roanoke, Virginia.

He has always advocated and enjoyed out-of-door sports; and he has found his favorite forms of exercise and amusement in hunting, fishing and driving an automobile.

The record of one who has made his way so steadily to executive management and leadership in the enterprises with which he is connected, should serve as an incentive and encouragement to every Virginia boy who is dependent upon his own resources. It is worth while for such young Virginians to give especial atten-

tion to the advice which Mr. Apperson offers to them in these words: "A young man should be straightforward, truthful and not afraid to take hold and do anything needed;—he must not feel that because he is employed as a clerk or a bookkeeper, or in any other such position, he should not help in any other capacity when he sees that such help will be of benefit to his employer. He should always try to anticipate what the success of the business calls for, and should not wait to be directed to do this or that thing. He should always be looking for something to do that will benefit his employer and the business. In this way he makes himself so much a part of the business that it can hardly be conducted without him."

THOMAS ROBERTS BAKER

BAKER, THOMAS ROBERTS, chemist and pharmacist, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 30, 1825, and was the son of Hilary and Margaret Marshall Roberts Baker. His father was a lawyer by profession, and was a man of strict integrity and earnest piety. Mrs. Margaret Baker was a Virginia lady of the old school, intelligent, well-informed, and withal "zealously given to all good works," and made an indelible impression upon her son's character.

The Bakers came from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. Hilary, father of Hilary above named and grandfather of T. Roberts, was mayor of Philadelphia after the Revolutionary war, and died of yellow fever in 1793 during the famous epidemic.

T. R. Baker was sent to the best schools of Richmond. In 1840, he entered the drug business, and learned that business under Alexander Duval, one of the best known druggists of Richmond. In 1850, Mr. Baker entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1852, with the degree of Ph. G.; in 1889, the college made him a Ph. M.

For some years before the War between the States, Mr. Baker was an active member of the Richmond Howitzers, one of the most famous military organizations in the country. In 1861, when the Howitzer battalion entered the Confederate army, Mr. Baker enlisted, and was sent to the Peninsula, to join the forces of General John B. Magruder. In July, 1861, he was ordered by Surgeon General Moore to report to the medical department of the army, and in that department he served to the end of the war.

In 1865, Mr. Baker returned to Richmond and reëntered the drug business. With the late Richard H. Meade, he formed the firm of Meade and Baker, which was for a quarter of a century one of the best known drug firms in the country.

Mr. Baker served as vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical association and as president of the Virginia

State Pharmaceutical association. He was the first president of the Virginia State Board of Pharmacy. Another honor held by him was the presidency of the Richmond Young Men's Christian association, which Mr. Baker formed in his earlier years.

In politics Mr. Baker was a Democrat, and he never changed his party affiiliations. Though he did not always endorse the whole platform of his party and did not always regard its candidates as immaculate, he knew that both men and parties have to be viewed charitably, and regularly voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Baker was not a club man. He found home the best place to spend his evenings, and his family more agreeable than newspapers and magazines. He was emphatically a domestic man. He was also an enthusiastic Young Men's Christian association man, and a church man. "At church, with meek and unaffected grace his looks adorned the venerable place." For half a century, he was a regular member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was rarely absent from his seat in that historic building in which many of the leaders of the South used to meet on Sunday in the days of the '60's.

Mr. Baker passed the limit usually alloted to mortal man. He reached an honorable and successful old age. We once asked him to direct young Virginians to the haven of success, to tell them his recipe for success. "Love God," he said, "and keep His commandments. Be honest and strictly consientious. Be charitable and unselfish. Be considerate for the feelings of others on all occasions." This is what we might expect from one sitting in the seat of the elders, and grown gray in the service of his fellow-man.

In 1868, Mr. Baker married Maria G. Burgwyn. They had one son, who is now (1908) living.

Since the above sketch was written Mr. Baker died at his home in Richmond, on November 26, 1906.

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Yours truly
R. L. Parham

ROBERT SILAS BARBOUR

BOUR, ROBERT SILAS, is a native of Pittsylvania
..y, Virginia, born January 26, 1858. His father,
..m Newton Barbour, was a merchant and planter,
.. the Confederate army in 1861, and was killed in
.. a widow with four small children, three boys and
.. father's death and the disorder of the "war time"
..all means and meagre resources. The little farm
..y source of support; and the devastating progress
..de their prospects dark and gloomy.

..our was next to the oldest son; and had but limited
..vantages. He attended an "old field school," and
.. few months in succession and while he was but a
.. soon as he was old enough, he began regular work
.. and thus aided in the support of the family. He
..ks, however, and spent much of his leisure time
..story, biography and the standard authors.

..y early age he was thrown entirely upon his own
.. he left home with the benediction of his mother
..y her counsels began life for himself.

.. Mr. Barbour located in South Boston, Virginia,
..ition as clerk and salesman in a hardware store,
..f twenty five dollars per month. He afterwards
.. insurance business and merchandising, in which
..uite well, and accumulated some money. In 18..
..terested in the manufacture of carriages, buggies
..hicles, and was made president and general manager
..bour Buggy company, a position he has since held.
..ny, of which he is the chief owner, is incorporated,
..al stock of $400.000 and is one of the largest establish
..e kind in the South. It has been developed chiefly
..enterprise and business capacity of Mr. Barbour.

..the Barbour Buggy company, Mr. Barbour is pecu..
..ested in, and is an officer of, the following corpora..
..eral manager of the South Boston Electric Light and

Yours Truly,
R. A. Graham

ROBERT SILAS BARBOUR

BARBOUR, ROBERT SILAS, is a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, born January 26, 1858. His father, William Newton Barbour, was a merchant and planter, who entered the Confederate army in 1861, and was killed in 1862. He left a widow with four small children, three boys and a girl. Their father's death and the disorder of the "war time" left them small means and meagre resources. The little farm was their only source of support; and the devastating progress of the war made their prospects dark and gloomy.

Mr. Barbour was next to the oldest son; and had but limited educational advantages. He attended an "old field school," and that for only a few months in succession and while he was but a small boy. As soon as he was old enough, he began regular work on the farm, and thus aided in the support of the family. He was fond of books, however, and spent much of his leisure time in reading history, biography and the standard authors.

At a very early age he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and he left home with the benediction of his mother and followed by her counsels began life for himself.

In 1885, Mr. Barbour located in South Boston, Virginia, accepting a position as clerk and salesman in a hardware store, at a salary of twenty five dollars per month. He afterwards engaged in the insurance business and merchandising, in which he succeeded quite well, and accumulated some money. In 1895 he became interested in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and other vehicles, and was made president and general manager of the Barbour Buggy company, a position he has since held. This company, of which he is the chief owner, is incorporated, with a capital stock of $400.000 and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the South. It has been developed chiefly through the enterprise and business capacity of Mr. Barbour.

Beside the Barbour Buggy company, Mr. Barbour is pecuniarily interested in, and is an officer of, the following corporations: General manager of the South Boston Electric Light and

Power company; director in the American National Life Insurance company; president of J. A. Mebane company, manufacturers of electrical supplies; president of the Farmers' Hardware company, Virgilina, Virginia; vice-president of the Century Cotton mills, South Boston; member of the board of directors Boston National Bank; formerly president of the Planters and Merchants Bank, South Boston, Virginia; was president of the Farmers' Hardware Supply company, South Boston, Virginia.

He is a member and a deacon of the South Boston Baptist church, moderator of the Dan River Baptist association; president of the Sunday School Association of Halifax county; trustee of the Baptist Orphanage of Virginia, located at Salem, Virginia; trustee of the Female institute, Chase City, Virginia; and also of Roanoke Female college, Danville, Virginia.

Mr. Barbour is an active temperance worker and a member of the executive committee and committee on finance, of the Anti-Saloon league of Virginia.

On March 18, 1890, he married Miss Bessie K. Stovall, a daughter of the late William T. Stovall of Meadville, Halifax county, and a granddaughter of the late Hon. Jonathan B. Stovall who was at one time treasurer of the state of Virginia. She is a lady of culture and possesses many noble and generous traits of character that have won for her a large circle of devoted friends, and she has proven herself, in every way, worthy to share in the success and prosperity of her devoted husband, to whom she has been a faithful helpmeet.

They have had five children, three of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Barbour's residence is beautifully located on Upper Main Street, and there he delights to welcome his friends most hospitably.

While the care and responsibility of various industries and important enterprises rest upon him, Mr. Barbour nevertheless finds time to look after the interests of his church and Sunday school; and he gives time, effort and money to charity and philanthropy. He is a liberal contributor to good works. He says: "It always gives me pleasure to respond to every appeal for a good cause. I believe to give of one's means to a deserving

object is always a good investment, that will in some way, or at some time, come back as 'bread cast upon the waters'."

While Mr. Barbour takes a deep interest in public affairs, he has never been a politician. The only public office he has ever held, is the one he is now acceptably filling—supervisor of his county, a position for which his business ability well qualifies him. He is a Democrat in politics and is loyal to his party.

To the young men of Virginia, he says: "Success is within the reach of all young men who are industrious, sober, economical and honest; and who choose good associates. True success does not consist simply in making money, but rather in building up and maintaining a good character." Speaking of himself, he says: "Whatever business talent I possess, was inherited from my mother, who was a woman of strong mind, systematic and economical, with quick perception in business affairs. She was a Miss Cocke, whose ancestors came to this country as early as 1632, and many of the family became famous, holding important positions, both in the army and in the council of state. The motto of the Coat-of-Arms of the family is: "Prodesse quam Conspici."—"To benefit rather than be conspicuous."

THOMAS H. BARNES

BARNES, THOMAS H., was born May 28, 1831, and his parents were James Barnes and Elizabeth, his wife. He is descended from very early emigrants to this country, who settled in Hertford county, North Carolina, and later moved to Nansemond county, Virginia. His father, James Barnes, was by profession a farmer of Nansemond county, whose character was marked by determination, resolution, stability and fidelity. He was held in high esteem by the people, and for a long time was magistrate and member of the county court, when to hold such an office was indicative of honor and position in society. The subject of this sketch grew up in the country, endowed with good health and blessed with the watchful care of a kind and indulgent mother, whose influence was particularly strong on his moral life. He attended Kinsale academy in Nansemond county, Virginia, and Buckhorn academy in Hertford county, North Carolina, and in 1849 entered the University of Virginia. Here he remained three years, after which he pursued the study of medicine at the Medical college of Virginia, graduating in 1853 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

This selection of a profession was in consequence of his own personal preference, and he brought to his work in college and after life the enthusiasm which is apt to accompany a labor of love. He began the active work of his practice in 1854 and pursued it uninterruptedly till 1888, having for his residence the old homestead where he was born and reared. He very soon achieved much reputation, and became probably the most widely known physician of the Southside.

But it was not in curing the sick only that Dr. Barnes has passed his time. He became popular as a politician as well. His genial, hearty, cordial manners and strong "horse sense" attracted the public attention, and for a long time he filled the office of county chairman of the Democratic party. Then he served for many years in the house of delegates and senate of Virginia, where he had always a great influence, and an important place on

committees. Dr Barnes made few speeches, but he was by no means a silent member. In committee work and social intercourse among the members he could talk with the best, and his coming was always like a great beam of sunshine breaking through a cloud. His great height and impressive personal bearing acquired for him the sobriquet of the "tall sycamore of Nansemond." Dr. Barnes has also served for many years as a member of the board of visitors of the Medical college of Virginia, and as a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary college. But probably the most important office which he has filled has been that of delegate to the Constitutional convention, which assembled in Richmond in 1901. In this body he was chairman of the committee on county government, and was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. Barnes in his younger days was fond of fox-hunting.

Dr. Barnes has never been ambitious for mere offices, else he might readily have attained higher honors than he has. He has several times declined to permit his friends to connect his name with congressional aspirations. To young Americans who need some expression of advice as to true success in life drawn from his own experience, Dr. Barnes writes: "Cultivate the love of excellence in morals, establish a character for integrity, stability and fidelity, have a fixed and definite purpose, be frank and sincere in private and public life, eschew novels not of historic order, and be temperate in all things."

Dr. Barnes has never married, and his address is Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia.

ROBERT LEIGHTON BARRET

BARRET, ROBERT LEIGHTON, physician, was born in Louisa county, near Louisa court-house, Virginia, January 6, 1834. His father was Thomas Johnson Barret, a farmer of Louisa county, and a justice of the peace and member of the county court bench for twenty-six years. His mother was Lucy Ann Crawford.

Among the earliest of the Barret name known in America was William Barret, who represented James City county in the house of burgesses in 1644. A descendant of this William Barret settled first in Hanover county and then in Louisa county; and was the ancestor of Doctor Barret.

The youthful period of Doctor Barret's life was spent in the country, where he was early sent to good schools, in which he acquired his elementary and academic education. At the same time he assisted in the work upon his father's farm; and helped in the management of his negro slaves.

As a boy he evinced an inclination for the study of medicine. After leaving school he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, and thence went to the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on March 13, 1854.

After graduation he began the practice of his profession at Trevilians, Louisa county, where he remained for two years. He then moved to Louisa court-house, where he has continued in active practice up to the present time (1907) as a physician and surgeon.

During the period of the War between the States, Doctor Barret, who had enlisted in the beginning of the war as a private in the Louisa Blues, was made an assistant-surgeon in the army of the Confederate States.

Doctor Barret was one of the first members of the Medical society of Virginia, in which body he has participated in the discussions; and he has written various essays and reports on matters of professional interest. One of the important results of his

investigations is the discovery that, in its initial stage, typhoid fever can be aborted by vaccination.

He is a member of the Christian Church; and is a master Mason. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, from which he has never changed. He was a zealous advocate of the free coinage of silver in recent presidential campaigns; and made speeches in behalf of the Democratic platform and candidates.

Doctor Barret has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in July, 1862, was Miss Hunter, daughter of D. M. Hunter, clerk of the circuit court; and his second wife, whom he married on May 6, 1879, was Miss Annie Keene, daughter of Dennis Keene, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He has had seven children, of whom five are now living.

His address is Main Street, Louisa, Virginia.

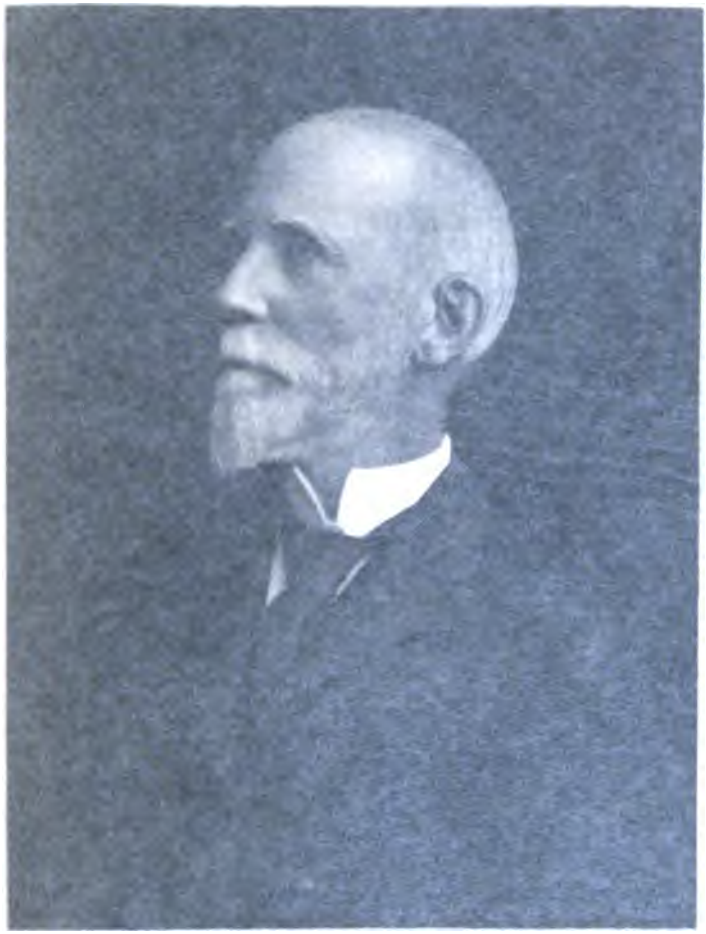
LEWIS HARVIE BLAIR

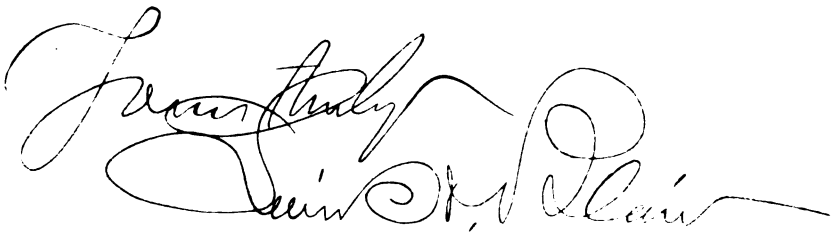
BLAIR, LEWIS HARVIE, one of the most prominent business men of Richmond, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 21, 1834. His father, John G. Blair, was a well-known bank cashier of Richmond, a courteous, refined, Virginia gentleman of the old régime. Lewis Harvie's mother, Sarah Ann Eyre Heron, was a woman of great force of character, and exerted a marked influence upon her son.

The Blairs came from the north of Ireland about the year 1700. They first settled in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Virginia. For more than a century the family has been prominent and influential in Richmond; in fact, they have been among the leading old families of that city, and have contributed no little to make Richmond what it is. In various lines of business, in good deeds, in philanthropic enterprises of every kind, in intelligence, activity and thrift, the Blair family has had few equals among the families of Richmond.

Among the present members of the family the subject of this sketch is especially distinguished. As already, said, his father, John G., was a well-known financier. John G.'s father was the famous "Parson Blair," whose name is still a household one among the old Richmond families. The Reverend John D. Blair (" Parson Blair ") married Mary Winston, a descendant of Isaac Winston, the colonist, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1704, and settled near Richmond, Virginia. It will be clear, therefore, that the Blairs are allied by blood to the old Winston family, so prominent in the colonial, revolutionary, and subsequent periods of Virginia history.

Lewis H. Blair began active life at a very youthful age. Owing to his father's death, he left school at seventeen, and entered the United States government service. After four years of that life, he served in a mercantile office; later, in the engineering department of the United States light-house service on the Great Lakes. He had just started out in business for himself when Virginia called upon her sons to defend her from invasion,





HARVIE BLAIR

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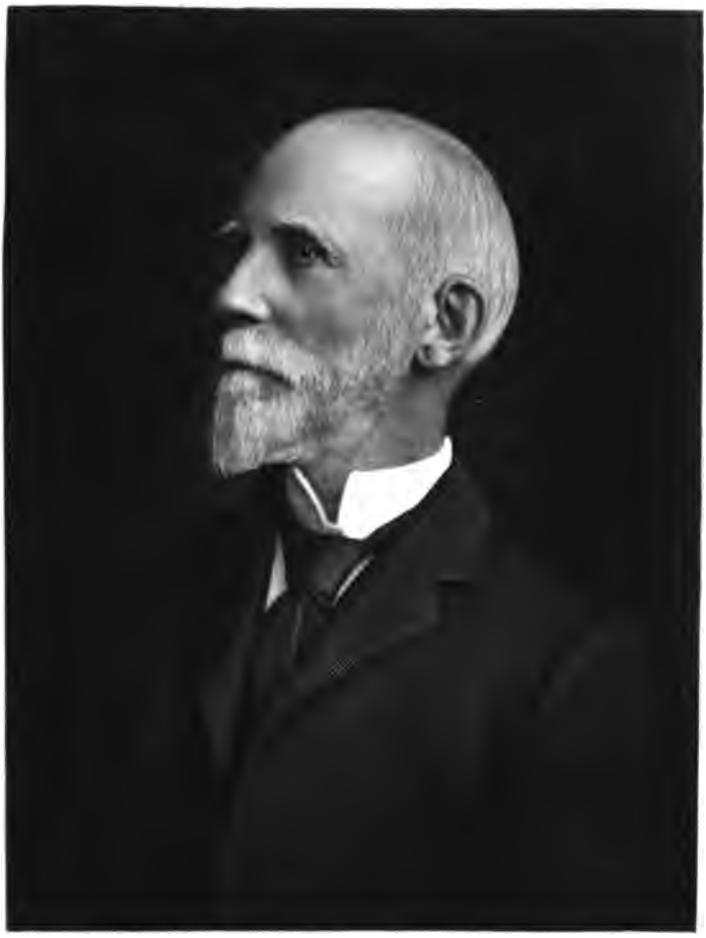
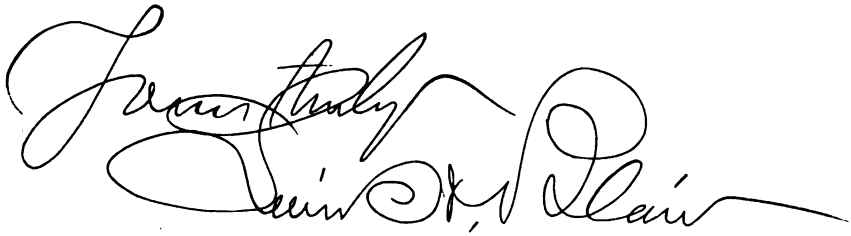
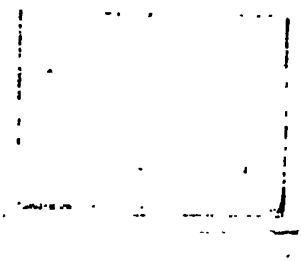






and we find Mr. Blair from 1862 to 1865 a soldier in the Confederate army, doing duty for his state and people. He served under Major-General Samuel Jones, Brigadier-General Humphrey Marshall, Major-General William Loring, Major-General William E. Jones, General John C. Breckinridge, and other commanders. In 1866, Mr. Blair returned to Richmond, and again entered business. From that time until the present, he has been very successful and he is now at the forefront of the practical, wide-awake "makers of Richmond." For many years, Mr. Blair confined himself principally to the wholesale grocery business; but recently he has taken an active part in the wholesale shoe business, having been associated with the late Stephen Putney in the manufacture and sale of shoes, with headquarters in Richmond.

In 1888, Mr. Blair entered the field of authorship. In his "Unwise Laws," published by the Putnams, he very clearly and forcibly expressed his views on many questions of national importance, such as the tariff, protection, currency, etc. As this book is not very recent, we give Mr. Blair's views as given in a manuscript fresh from his pen: "I believe in the civil equality of every man regardless of race or previous condition, and that every man should have a voice in the government under which he lives, and which, when called upon, he must defend at the hazard of his life. I believe that laws should bear equally upon all, and that there should be no favoritism or discrimination against any one. I condemn, therefore, all discrimination against the negro because he is a negro—I condemn protection in every guise, even incidental protection, because incidental protection gives away the whole question of protection; for it is a far cry from part protection, which is incidental protection, to protection in full."

In politics Mr. Blair is a Democrat, but he claims that there are various kinds of Democrats. He declares himself "a real Democrat," and, in defining the phrase, uses the language just quoted. He believes that the Democratic party has strayed away from its true doctrines, and that, in some sections, democracy means aristocracy and oligarchy.

Some of the views stated above were clearly and vigorously expressed in Mr. Blair's second book, "The Prosperity of the

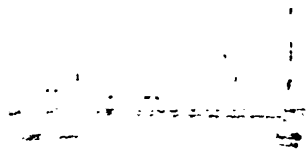
South Dependent upon the Elevation of the Negro." In this volume, Mr. Blair took very advanced ground. The book, he says, was not received with an ovation; and its views as to the political elevation of the negro will never be popular south of the Potomac, if anywhere among Anglo-Saxon races.

In religious matters, also, Mr. Blair differs with many of his friends and neighbors. He does not hold any of the orthodox creeds, but has a creed of his own, "of the school of Adam Smith, Herbert Spencer, and Haeckel." He believes firmly in the rights of man, and finds the truest religion in the Golden Rule. "Respect your neighbor's rights" would be his version of the Golden Rule and of the ten commandments.

Mr. Blair has been married twice. His first wife was Alice Wayles Harrison, of Amelia county, Virginia; his second wife, Mattie Ruffin Feild, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. By his first marriage, he had seven children, of whom five are now (1908) living; by his second marriage, four, of whom all are living. Mr. Blair is essentially a domestic man. Among the influences that molded his character and shaped his career, he places home influence first.

After time had deprived him of father and mother, he found happiness and cheer in the home circle composed of wife and children; and it is in this sphere that he finds most of his social joy and relaxation. For general society, he has little taste. Contact with the world at large has had little to do with the making of his career. With men in general he deals pleasantly and justly in business matters; but their intimacy he rarely seeks. Home is his social kingdom. Home is his realm of happiness.

Mr. Blair's address is 511 East Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.



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W. D. Beard

WILLIAM DABBS BLANKS

BLANKS, WILLIAM DABBS, was born in Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, April 3, 1864, and his parents were James Matthews Blanks and Julia Frances Dabbs, his wife. His earliest ancestor from England to Virginia was Joseph Dabbs, and among his descendants of the name, probably Richard Dabbs, a Baptist minister, who was imprisoned several times for preaching without a license, was most distinguished. His father, who was a farmer and served as postmaster and mayor of Clarksville, was a man of very genial disposition and even temperament. His early life was passed in a village and owing to his physical condition, which was very delicate, he had no manual labor to perform. He attended the local schools where he was prepared for college, but financial difficulties prevented him from attending. Nevertheless he had a good and loving mother whose influence was especially felt on his moral and spiritual life, and fortunately he was fond of reading and study. He read histories and autobiographies, and by this means greatly enlarged his mental and intellectual powers. He also studied law at home for several years and might have passed the necessary examination for admission to the bar, but abandoned the idea of being a lawyer, as he felt that he would always be hampered by reason of his lack of a college education.

He, therefore, turned his mind to a commercial life, and in 1884 became confidential clerk and bookkeeper for Colonel Thomas F. Goode, proprietor of the Buffalo Lithia Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in which capacity he served for about two years, after which he was a merchant and tobacconist. In 1892 he organized the Planters bank of Clarksville, Virginia, and was cashier until 1903, when he was elected to the position he now holds—that of president. During this period he also held the public positions of justice of the peace and notary public.

Mr. Blanks is a Democrat and has always been true to the party except when William J. Bryan was nominated for president on a free silver platform. Nevertheless, while he would not

vote for him, he did not support the Republican nominee. He has been a member of the Democratic county committee and a delegate to numerous county conventions. In 1905 he was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the state senate from the twenty-fifth district, but in the Democratic primary he was defeated by F. B. Roberts, of Chase City, who had a majority of fifty-nine votes. He is a Baptist and a member of the Masonic fraternity. With true commercial instinct he estimates the influences which have shaped his character in the following ratios: Home forty per cent., private study forty per cent., contact with men in active life ten per cent., and school ten per cent.

Hunting and farming are the forms of relaxation which he most enjoys.

He writes that his experience emphasizes the value of a college education, for he has always felt that he could have accomplished much if he had commenced active life so equipped. In answer to the question what means he deems best calculated to promote true success, he says, "a thorough education supplemented by a sound home training and employed with a noble purpose. To this should be added a careful avoidance of degrading companionship, contact with men of strong character, absolute truth and honesty under all circumstances."

On June 24, 1891, he married Julia A. Watkins. They have had five children, three of whom are now living.

His address is Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

JAMES FENTON BRYANT

BRYANT, JAMES FENTON, was born near Bloomfield, Southampton county, Virginia, and his parents were James Deberry Bryant and Elizabeth Sugars Bryant. His father was a farmer of large means in Southampton county, who owned many slaves and was presiding justice of the county and captain in the state troops. He was a man of inflexible integrity and quiet fearlessness. His earliest known ancestors were Charles and Albriston Bryant, who were from Devonshire, England, and came over in 1760.

The subject of this sketch was a boy of sound physical health, a student by nature and training. He was born on a large farm and had no manual labor to perform, but was a reader of books and loved literature of all kinds. His early advantages were good. He was prepared for college at the celebrated Brookland school, conducted by Professor William Dinwiddie, M. A., at Greenwood Depot, Albemarle county, Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia in October, 1858, and remained there until the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. In April of that year he joined the Southampton cavalry, afterwards Company A., 13th Virginia cavalry. His company was stationed in the neighborhood of Norfolk, where he remained till the city was evacuated in May, 1862, when he was detailed as courier and attached to the headquarters of General Armistead. He served in this capacity for several months and was then offered a staff position, but preferring to rejoin his company he shared their campaigns under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee until the close of the war. He was wounded at Brandy Station and at Five Points, and was twice captured and each time escaped. At the time of the surrender he was at his home disabled by wounds. Hostilities having ceased, he undertook to prepare for a profession, and although his own preference was for the law he yielded to a dying wish of his mother and chose the profession of a doctor. In October, 1865, he returned to the University of Virginia, took the medical course one session, and then went to New York,

where he graduated with the degree of M. D. On June 24, 1867, he began the active practice of a physician in the town of Franklin, Southampton county, and this vocation he has ever since pursued. His long service has won for him an enviable reputation and no man in his section of the state stands higher as a physician. He has been surgeon of the Southern Railway company, surgeon of the Seaboard Air Line Railway company, medical examiner for various insurance companies, member of the board of visitors of the Medical college of Virginia, fellow of the Medical society of Virginia, member and past first vice-president of the Seaboard Medical association, member and vice-president of the Southside Virginia Medical society, member and past vice-president of the Association of Surgeons Seaboard Air Line, member of the Association of Surgeons Southern Railway company, and health officer of Southampton county. Great, however, as the work of Dr. Bryant has been in his chosen profession, he has yet found time to make a reputation as politician and educator. In the first capacity he has served for many years in various offices, having been for sixteen years chairman of the Democratic party in his county, for eight years chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the second congressional district, and for twenty years member of the central Democratic committee for the state. In 1892 he was member of the Democratic National convention held in Chicago, and several times he has been a prominent candidate for congress. As an educator few men in Virginia have accomplished as much as Dr. Bryant. He was appointed in 1870 first superintendent of schools for Southampton county, and had, therefore, to perform the work of introducing the public school system among his people. There was a good deal of popular opposition to the system, but Dr. Bryant took the matter up in good spirit and soon made it a success, so far as his county was concerned. During the first year (1870) the total enrollment of children was one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven, but in 1890 the enrollment was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, or more than three times as great. Quite a number of young men and ladies of his and neighboring counties have secured high school and collegiate educations through his aid and influence, and he has been very

popular with his teachers, white and colored. He was one of the founders and chief promoters in the building of the Franklin academy, a regularly incorporated institution for the higher education of boys and young men, and since its organization has been president of its board of trustees.

Dr. Bryant is a Mason, and a Knight of Pythias, and has served as past master of the one fraternal order and past chancellor of the other. He has also served as past commander of Urquhart Gillette Camp Confederate veterans, No. 11. He is the author of many articles in the newspapers of a political, social, educational and medical character.

In his politics he has never changed from the Democratic faith; and in his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Hunting, and in later years traveling, has been the form of relaxation which he has most enjoyed. He thinks that modern life at the colleges is too extreme in the matter of athletics. There should be fewer holidays, more rigid discipline, the entire abolition of the game of football, and a return to the old time interest in literary or debating societies. He has an intense devotion for his state and is active in every cause which tends to promote the growth and material development of his town and county.

He has married twice—April 24, 1871, to Miss Gabrielle L. Barrett, and December 12, 1888, to Miss Margaret Gunter. He has seven children, five born to him by his first marriage and two by the second marriage.

His address is Franklin, Southampton County, Virginia.

JOHN POIZELL BURKE

BURKE, JOHN POIZELL, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, proprietor of one of the most important hardware houses in the Shenandoah Valley, was born on October 14, 1861, in New Market, Virginia—one of the prettiest of the villages which lie in the heart of the beautiful and historic Shenandoah Valley.

His father, John Harrison Burke, by occupation a millwright, was a man of industry, ingenuity and mechanical skill, who had married Miss Francis Hill Miles. His father, John Burke, was born at Powell's Fort, in 1776; and he was the first of the Burke family to settle in the Shenandoah Valley. He was of Irish descent.

From his mother, John Poizell Burke inherited certain traits which are thought to mark the German stock from which she was descended. Her son remembers her with deep affection as a woman of strong sympathy, great energy, and quick emotions; and to her influence upon his life, he feels himself deeply indebted. A boy of rather frail physique, but not easily fatigued, he was early thrown on his own resources; for when the Civil war, in the first year of which he was born, had ended with the surrender at Appomattox, the impoverished condition of Virginia which had resulted from the ravages of the Civil War rendered plans for self-support by toil necessary for his father's family, as for so many other Virginia families; and John Poizell Burke's opportunities for obtaining an education were restricted as a consequence. He attended the public schools in his early boyhood; and later he was for three sessions a student in the New Market Polytechnic institute, under the teaching of Professors Joseph Salyards and Benjamin Benton. When he left the tuition of these experienced and successful instructors, although but sixteen, he passed a successful examination for a position as teacher; and receiving a certificate, he taught for two sessions in the public schools.

When he was eighteen, he took a place as clerk in a hard-

...ELL BURKE

B... ...f Harrisonburg, Virginia, ... important hardware houses ... was born on October 14, 1861, ... prettiest of the villages ... and historic Shenandoah ...

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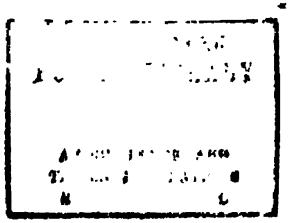
Washington, D. C.

Yours truly
Jno. P. Burke



ware store in Harrisonburg, Virginia; and the business qualities which have contributed to his success in later life, were discernible from the first. He remained with the firm which first engaged his services, for a period of fifteen years. In 1894 he became a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Harrisonburg; but this position, was not well adapted to his spirit of enterprise and to his executive ability and he soon resigned. Buying the long established hardware store of A. Shacklett, in Harrisonburg, he started a hardware business for himself. His close application to this business, with the practical knowledge of all its details which had come to him through his fifteen years of experience as a clerk, his singleness of purpose and his enterprising spirit, led to the rapid development of this business; and his operations soon enlarged and began to extend themselves over considerable territory. While he is cautious and conservative in his business methods, and keeps his own counsel, he is strongly aggressive in his maturely-formed plans; and within a comparatively short period he has built an important business, now owing, managing and conducting one of the largest retail and wholesale hardware stores in the Valley of Virginia. Mr. Burke is sole proprietor of this large business; and he has for some years been a "man of mark" in the commercial community.

On December 19, 1889, Mr. Burke married Miss Katie Reagan, daughter of Daniel P. Reagan, of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Their home has been a center of happiness and hospitality.

By religious convictions, Mr. Burke is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is one of the vestrymen of Immanuel Church of Harrisonburg.

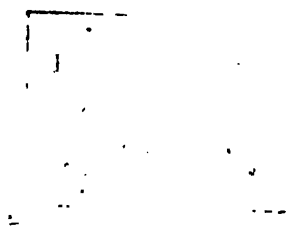
By political convictions he is a Democrat; and with that solidity of character and unswerving uniformity of conviction which he likes to think of as traits of the Teutonic character, he has never departed from his allegiance to the political party of his early choice.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Masonic order. He is past district deputy grand master and a Knight Templar.

The early struggles which he encountered in making a way to success for himself in the midst of the difficulties and disorder

which immediately followed the Civil war; the obstacles he surmounted, with but little encouragement or assistance from others; and the sound principles he has always held to in shaping a character which has made him a leader in his community,—all these things render his record in many ways an inspiration to boys and young men in Virginia who are hoping to win true success in life.

His address is Harrisonburg, Virginia.



Your Sincerely
Geo Cameron

ORGE CAMERON

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GEORGE CAMERON

CAMERON, GEORGE, of Petersburg, Virginia, manufacturer of tobacco, and a partner in several of the leading firms in that business at Petersburg, Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, and in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, Australia, was born at Dreggie, near Grantown, Morryshire, Scotland, on the 23rd of April, 1839. His father, Alexander Cameron, was a merchant and farmer, and his mother was Mrs. Elizabeth (Grant) Cameron.

In early boyhood, he attended school at Grantown. With his parents he came to Virginia when he was but two years old, and the family settled at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1849. He returned to Scotland, to attend school, living with an uncle. The fact that his older brothers were engaged in the manufacture of tobacco with the late David Dunlop, was the occasion of his becoming interested in that business when he returned to America at the age of fifteen years; and from that time to this, Mr. Cameron has been actively interested in the development of this important industry in Virginia. He was also among the first to begin to develop the manufacture of tobacco in Australia.

Devoting himself persistently to the interests of the business, he became a partner in the firm of Cameron and Crawford, in 1862; and later in the firm of William Cameron and Brother, at Petersburg, Virginia; and in the firm of Alexander Cameron and Company, at Richmond, Virginia.

In 1865, his brother, William, visited Australia to re-arrange their business, which had been severely interrupted by the Confederate war, Australia and India having been the largest consumers of the brands of tobacco manufactured by the Cameron concern. Upon Mr. William Cameron's return, in 1866, the following firms were established: William Cameron and Brother, Petersburg, Virginia; Alexander Cameron and Company, Richmond, Virginia; Robert Dunlop and Company, Louisville and Henderson, Kentucky; George Campbell and Company, Liver-

pool and London; the firm consisting of William Cameron, Alexander Cameron, George Cameron, Robert Dunlop, and George Campbell, the last two being brothers-in-law of the subject of our sketch. These firms did a full share of trade both in leaf and manufactured tobacco in Kentucky and Virginia, for export.

About 1870, at the solicitation of the Governor of Victoria, Australia, the firm of William Cameron and Company, Limited, in Melbourne, was established under government protection, and with a rebate of twenty-five cents a pound on tobacco manufactured in that colony. In 1872, the Camerons opened a business under the firm name of Cameron Brothers and Company, Sydney, New South Wales, this being followed by a factory in Adelaide, South Australia, and also one in Brisbane, Queensland. These respective firms supplied about seventy-five per cent. of the consumption of tobacco in the Australian colonies.

While Mr. Cameron has been thus steadily and prominently identified with the industry of tobacco manufacturing, he did not allow himself to be so engrossed in business as to forget the interests of his state. During the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, joining Wolfe's company of Archer's battalion. He was taken prisoner in the engagement before Petersburg, on the 9th of June, 1864, and was carried to Point Lookout, Maryland, as a prisoner. Later he was transferred to Elmira, New York; and from that place of detention for Confederate prisoners by the Federals, he was paroled and returned to his home, via Savannah, in October, 1864.

By religious conviction, Mr. Cameron is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South.

In politics, he is a member of the Democratic party, and he has never swerved in his allegiance to the principles and nominees of that party.

On the 13th of March, 1861, Mr. Cameron married Miss Helen Dunn, daughter of Thomas R. and Helen Spooner Dunn. He was married a second time, on the 19th of July, 1886, to Miss Delia Pegram, daughter of Captain Richard G. Pegram and Helen Burwell Pegram. He has had twelve children, seven of whom are living in 1908.

Since he retired from the active cares and duties of business, he has found his favorite form of exercise and relaxation in superintending his greenhouses, grounds and farm at his home, "Mount Erin," within the city limits of Petersburg, Virginia.

GEORGE CAMERON, JR.

CAMERON, GEORGE, JR., of Petersburg, Virginia, since January, 1905, president of the National Bank of Petersburg, since October, 1904, president of the Virginia Warehouse company; president of the Security and Equity company; and president of the Appomattox Trunk and Bag company, was born in Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the 10th of April, 1866. His father, George Cameron, was a tobacco manufacturer, who is honored by his business associates and his townspeople for his firm loyalty to principle and friends, combined with tenderness and generosity. His mother was Miss Helen Dunn, daughter of Thomas R. and Ella Spooner Dunn, of Chesterfield county, Virginia.

In boyhood he passed his summers in the country, and his winters in the city. He was encouraged in all forms of out-of-door exercises; but the circumstances of his family were such that he did not engage in any forms of manual toil. The way to the best preparatory schools was opened to him by his father, and he studied for several years at the Phillips Exeter academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire.

He did not go to college, but, returning to Petersburg, engaged in business with his father, until June, 1904, when after having taken a trip to Australia, to consider the prospects of the trade in that part of the world, he sold his business to the British-American Tobacco company.

As soon as he was free from the duties and responsibilities of managing a large business, his business experience and ability were sought by his fellow townsmen for the management of companies and corporations in which the interests of many individuals were combined. In October, 1904, he became president of the Virginia Warehouse company. On January 1, 1905, he became president of the National Bank of Petersburg, Virginia. In February, 1906. he was elected president of the Security and Equity company of Petersburg. He is also President of the Appomattox Trunk and Bag Company, having been chosen to that position in 1907.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Cameron Jr.

[illegible] CAMERON

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Yours very truly
Geo. Cameron Jr.

In addition to these business interests, Mr. Cameron has been ready to undertake his full share of responsibility for the conduct of the public affairs of his city. In 1900, he was chosen a member of the common council of Petersburg, and for three years (until he voluntarily withdrew) he was chairman of the water and claims committee of the city council. In 1903 he accepted the chairmanship of the finance committee of the common council, and became president of its sinking fund commissioners. This position Mr. Cameron held until June 15, 1907, when, against the remonstrances, and vigorous but kindly protests of his fellow citizens, he resigned from this presidency. One of the local papers of his city declares that "during the time since he became chairman of the finance committee, the city's finances have been managed with consummate skill." And another local paper in expressing the hope that Mr. Cameron may reconsider his intention of resigning, says: "The cheap reputation of a watch dog of the treasury is easily achieved even by men of very small abilities, but that is not enlightened finance. Taxes are levied not to be hoarded into large balances, but to be judiciously expended for the public good. The question is not how cheap the expenses of the city can be made, but how much the comfort, the health and the safety of the community can be promoted. In this respect, Mr. Cameron has set for his successor a fine example."

In February, 1906, Mr. Cameron was appointed on the staff of the governor of Virginia, with the rank of colonel.

On the 25th of April, 1888, he married Miss May Broadnax. They have had four children, three of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Cameron's business and social relations have not been by any means confined to Petersburg. He is a member of the Westmoreland club of Richmond, Virginia, and of the Baltimore club of Baltimore, Maryland; as well as of the Riverside club of Petersburg, Virginia, of which he has been president; and of the Petersburg club of Petersburg, Virginia.

By religious conviction he is indentified with the Presbyterian Church, South.

In politics he is a Democrat; but on the "free silver" issue he voted for McKinley and against Bryan, declining to be committed to what he deemed to be the financial heresy of "sixteen to one."

To the young men of Virginia who are desirious of attaining true success, Mr. Cameron addresses these words: "True success consists in the development of character into strong, moral courage, by active and righteous industry."

His address is at his residence, "Ravenscroft," Petersburg, Virginia.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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Yours truly

J. Preston Carson

JOSEPH PRESTON CARSON

ARSON, JOSEPH PRESTON, was born at "Solitude," the estate of the late Colonel Robert Preston, in Montgomery county, Virginia, August 2, 1861. His parents [illegible] Reverend Doctor Theodore M. Carson and Victoria [illegible] Allison) Carson. His father, an Episcopal clergyman of [illegible]st type of Christian manhood, was at the time of his [illegible]ean of the convocation and president of the standing [illegible]ee of the diocese of Southern Virginia

[illegible] subject of this sketch in childhood enjoyed [illegible] health. [illegible]y life was passed at the home of his grandfather, the late [illegible]seph S. Carson, of Winchester, Virginia. He attended [illegible]opal high school near Alexandria, and the University [illegible], where he spent several years in the academic depart- [illegible] began the study of law in 1882, but abandoned it [illegible]y, and in 1883-84 took a special course in analytical [illegible] in New York; and in 1885 began the work of an analyst. In 1895 he resumed the study of law at the Uni- [illegible] Virginia. He stood the state bar examination and [illegible]ed to practice in 1896. He has practiced law in Rich- [illegible] since with marked success. He is president of the Plumbing and Electric Company, Incorporated; presi- [illegible] Ruehl and Cox Company, and vice-president of the [illegible] Springs Company, Incorporated.

[illegible]ng for outdoor life induced him several years ago to "Dundee" in Chesterfield county, about three miles [illegible]ond, from which he goes to his office in town every

[illegible]rson is a Royal Arch Mason, and also a member of [illegible]ting and social clubs. His favorite forms of amuse- [illegible]nting, fishing, rowing and sailing, and he is fond [illegible]rms of outdoor life. He has traveled extensively in [illegible] and abroad.

[illegible]nfluences which have determined his character and [illegible] home as by "all odds" most potential.

JOSEPH PRESTON CARSON

CARSON, JOSEPH PRESTON, was born at "Solitude," the estate of the late Colonel Robert Preston, in Montgomery county, Virginia, August 2, 1861. His parents were the Reverend Doctor Theodore M. Carson and Victoria Ellen (Allison) Carson. His father, an Episcopal clergyman of the highest type of Christian manhood, was at the time of his death dean of the convocation and president of the standing committee of the diocese of Southern Virginia.

The subject of this sketch in childhood enjoyed robust health. His early life was passed at the home of his grandfather, the late Judge Joseph S. Carson, of Winchester, Virginia. He attended the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, and the University of Virginia, where he spent several years in the academic department. He began the study of law in 1882, but abandoned it temporarily, and in 1883-84 took a special course in analytical chemistry in New York; and in 1885 began the work of an analytical chemist. In 1895 he resumed the study of law at the University of Virginia. He stood the state bar examination and was admitted to practice in 1896. He has practiced law in Richmand ever since with marked success. He is president of the Southern Plumbing and Electric Company, Incorporated; president of the Ruehl and Cox Company, and vice-president of the Holly Lithia Springs Company, Incorporated.

His liking for outdoor life induced him several years ago to purchase "Dundee" in Chesterfield county, about three miles from Richmond, from which he goes to his office in town every day.

Mr. Carson is a Royal Arch Mason, and also a member of several sporting and social clubs. His favorite forms of amusement are hunting, fishing, rowing and sailing, and he is fond of all other forms of outdoor life. He has traveled extensively in this country and abroad.

Of the influences which have determined his character and life he ranks home as by "all odds" most potential.

In politics he is a Democrat and in religious preference a member of the Episcopal church. On April 18, 1900, he married Kate Valentine Montague, of Richmond. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is 1103 East Main Street, Richmond Virginia.

THOMAS HENRY CARTER

CARTER, THOMAS HENRY, soldier and business man, born at "Pampatike," the home of his father, in King William county, Virginia. His parents were Thomas Nelson Carter and Juliet Gaines Carter.

Colonel Carter's first colonial ancestor in Virginia was John Carter, who was born in England, and emigrated to "Corotoman," in Lancaster county, in 1649. This John Carter was the father of Robert "King" Carter, in his day the richest and most powerful of the Virginians. One of "King" Carter's daughters married Benjamin Harrison, and was the ancestress of the Harrison presidents of the United States; while through the marriages of other children and descendants of the emigrant, Colonel Carter is related to many of the oldest and most distinguished families in Virginia, including Armisteads, Burwells, Churchills, Randolphs, Byrds, Grymeses, Tayloes and Lees.

Colonel Carter's boyhood was spent in the country, where he led the life of the Virginia boy of his day on "the old plantation," learning with his daily lessons, "to ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth."

When he grew older, he became a cadet at the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, where he graduated, eighth in his class, in 1849. From the institute he entered the University of Virginia, and studied medicine, graduating in 1851 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The opportunity for clinical instruction not being at that time offered at the university, where the teaching was almost entirely confined to the theory of medicine, he went, as was the custom of many of the graduates of the medical school of the University of Virginia, to Philadelphia, and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1852 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent a year in Blockley hospital in Philadelphia; and though he had pursued his medical studies with the purpose of making the practice of his profession his life-work, in which he was deeply interested, he surrendered his

career as a physician, at his father's request, to take charge of the latter's estate in Virginia upon the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Carter's overseer. This estate of "Pampatike" consisted of twenty-two hundred and fifty acres of land, on which were established one hundred and fifty negro slaves. Colonel Carter took this over, and managed it for ten years, at a rental of five thousand dollars per annum; though for a portion of that period, when he was in the Confederate army, the details of its management were supervised by his wife, who was a woman of fine executive capacity and business judgment.

Upon the breaking out of the War between the States, Thomas H. Carter entered the service of the Confederacy, and held successively the positions of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of artillery, and was for a time chief of General Early's artillery in the Valley of Northern Virginia. Colonel Carter's service as a soldier was as brilliant as it was continuous; and to it he gave his best energies and talents from the beginning of the war to its close at Appomattox in 1865.

After the war, he retired for a while to his farm in King William county, from which he was later called to be the first railroad commissioner of the state of Virginia. In this position he rendered valuable service; and his business capacity, his attractive manners, and his engaging personality made him many acquaintances among the business men of the new South. He went from the post of railroad commissioner of the state to that of arbitrator of the Southern Railway and Steamship association. Then he became commissioner of that association, and again its arbitrator, remaining with the association in one capacity or the other for a period of sixteen years. In 1897, he was elected by the board of visitors of the University of Virginia proctor of that institution, to succeed Major Green Peyton, then recently deceased; and he held this office for a period of eight years thereafter, discharging its important and often difficult duties with ability and success, and finally retiring from the position on account of his health.

Colonel Carter is a member of the Episcopal church, and a Democrat in his political belief and affiliation. During three years of his residence in Atlanta, Georgia, while commissioner

of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, he was president of the Virginia society of that city.

Colonel Carter married on November 7, 1855, Susan Elizabeth Roy, a daughter of William H. Roy, Esq., of "Green Plains," Matthews county, Virginia, and his wife Anne Seddon, sister of the Honorable James A. Seddon, secretary of war for the Confederate States of America. Of this marriage were born six children, of whom four are still living.

Colonel Carter's address is 205 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

GEORGE EDWARD CASSEL

CASSEL, GEORGE EDWARD, lawyer and judge, was born near the town of Marion, in Smyth county, Virginia, April 28, 1856. His father was Jacob Cassel, a farmer and grazier of that county, who was a member of the bench of magistrates under the old county court system, and a school trustee; and his mother was Nancy Campbell Henderlite.

Judge Cassel's great-grandfather, Michael Cassel, came to Virginia in the eighteenth century and settled in Wythe county. The father of Michael Cassel, who was the first of the name in America, emigrated from Cassel, the capital of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, in Prussia.

Judge Cassel spent his early life in the country, growing up on his father's farm, on which he worked when not at school. To the work thus done by him in his youth he attributes the acquisition of vigorous physical health and strength and of the habit of self-reliance. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his neighborhood, and in the Marion high school. He attended the last named institution for four years, riding to and from the school, a distance of four miles, daily. After leaving the high school he entered Emory and Henry college, at Emory, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined to become a lawyer, he studied law privately while teaching the high school at Marion; and in 1882 he began the practice of his profession, in which he has achieved success and prominence, in Montgomery county, Virginia. He served as a school trustee of Montgomery county for several years, and was largely instrumental in increasing the efficiency of the public school system there. He also took part in the establishment of the academy at Radford. In 1892 he resigned from the school board, in consequence of his election to the office of judge of the hustings court of Radford, which position he has since continuously held.

Judge Cassel is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder since 1902. He is a Democrat in

politics; and has never changed his political or party allegiance upon any issue. He is prominent in the councils of the Democratic party of his congressional district; and in presidential elections, and elections to congress, he has proved an active and effective political speaker.

He has published a number of articles at various times on subjects of professional interest in the legal periodicals of the state.

Judge Cassel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married on May 17, 1881, Catherine Markham Hammett. Of their union have been born five children, all of whom are now living.

His address is East Radford, Montgomery County, Virginia.

JAMES RANDALL CATON

CATON, JAMES RANDALL, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 6, 1851. His father was Samuel Francis Caton, and his mother was Eliza Ann Caton. The former was a farmer, of good natural sense and kind and generous disposition. The Catons were residents of Virginia long previous to the Revolution and belonged to a race of farmers noted for their sturdy character. Mr. Caton's grandfather on his paternal side was John R. Caton, and his great-grandfather was Moses Caton. His paternal great-grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Dermovel Maddox, who married Enoch Grigsby and his paternal grandmother was Eliza Grigsby who married John R. Caton. His maternal great-grandfather was James Ferguson who married Eliza Marshall, and his maternal grandmother's name was Sarah B. Ferguson, who married James Brett. None of his ancestors held distinguished positions in life, but followed almost invariably agricultural pursuits. Some of the descendants, however, have been prominent in professional life.

Mr. Caton's parents removed to Alexandria in 1854, and he has lived since that time entirely in that city. His career affords a fine example of distinguished success won over great difficulties. Physically he is not a strong man, and the war cut short his opportunities for schooling. He spent two years at St. John's Academy from 1859 to 1861, and almost a year and three months at Alexandria academy, but he was not fortunate enough to have the advantage of a college education. At the age of ten he became a newsboy in the city of Alexandria, and in 1864 added to this employment the duties of messenger boy in the clerk's office of the county of Alexandria. This was the beginning of a connection of twelve years with the clerk's office, during much of which time he filled the office of deputy and acting clerk. In 1876 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the city of Alexandria, and in 1888 was elected clerk of the common council. During this time Mr. Caton was preparing himself for his profes-

sion—that of a lawyer, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. Not long afterwards, while still assistant treasurer, he entered the National University of Law at Washington, and in 1883, received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Laws.

At length in 1887 the decisive moment in Mr. Caton's life arrived, and in the face of the responsibility of supporting a wife and three children he resigned his office to devote himself entirely to his chosen profession. He accepted the position of commonwealth's attorney of the city of Alexandria under an appointment from the judge of the corporation court, and held this office for eight months. After this Mr. Caton's law practice increased and he became attorney for many companies and corporations. While he was thus making his way to the foremost rank in the legal profession, his success in politics was hardly less pronounced. He has always been an earnest, sincere Democrat, and in every campaign since 1880 he has taken an active part. He has served as secretary and chairman of the executive committee of his city, and won distinction both in the city council of Alexandria and the legislature of his state. The latter position served to bring his unusual talents and ability to the notice of the whole state. He took his seat in the latter body in 1901, and soon became known as one of the most industrious lawyers and hard working members of the legislature. When the general assembly convened in the summer of 1902, after the work of the Constitutional convention, Mr. Caton made an able and lumnious argument against taking an oath or otherwise recognizing the constitution till it had been submitted to the people. He was in a hopeless minority, and submitted to the will of the majority. Such confidence was felt in his ability that he was appointed one of the committee to revise the statutes to conform them to the new organic law. This was a most arduous labor and well did Mr. Caton perform his part. Perhaps his most notable and arduous service has been in drawing the statutes putting the corporation commission into effect. He was chairman of the subcommittee which made the first draft of that work and covered the subject so thoroughly that but a few changes were necessary therein. As a result Mr. Caton's name has been twice brought before the people in connection with the office of lieu-

tenant-governor, and there is no doubt that if elected he would be, as presiding officer of the senate, an ornament to the state. A graceful and pleasing speaker, a skilled lawyer who has figured in the highest courts, a legislator who has left his impress upon the best part of our code, Mr. Caton is a remarkable man. In nominating him in the Democratic convention held at Roanoke in 1897, Mr. Lewis H. Machen used the following eloquent language: "He is preëminently the man of the people. He is a living example of that good old Anglo-Saxon pluck that makes our people the wonder of the world upon which he has risen to success without the aid of inherited wealth, without the power of the rich or great he has won his way to the front rank of the bar of Northern Virginia. He has measured up to every obligation that has fallen upon him."

Outside of his purely professional reading Mr. Caton has been a diligent student in history and philosophy, and his knowledge of these subjects has been very helpful at the bar and on the hustings. In his busy life Mr. Caton has had no time for regular outdoor sports, but he is fond of walking and riding, and believes in taking proper exercise.

On November 30, 1871, he married Annie Sophia De Haven Greenaway. Seven boys and one girl were born to them but only three sons survive. One is a physician, and two are lawyers associated with Mr. Caton in his business. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and he has on several occasions been elected to represent the Maryland conference in the general conference of that denomination. He belongs to the societies of the Odd Fellows and Masons.

In accounting for Mr. Caton's success, we must look to a mother's influence and the man's own strong personal character.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

His advice to young Americans is to have "a definite aim in life and pursue it with perseverance, diligence, fidelity and a strong Christian belief in the reality of the promise, 'ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you.'"

His address is Alexandria, Virginia.

RUSSELL CECIL

CECIL, RUSSELL, D. D., Presbyterian minister, was born in Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky, October 1, 1853, and is the son of Russell Howe (Cecil) and Lucy Anne Phillips Cecil. Russell H. was a merchant and farmer, a man of energy, simplicity, and integrity. Mrs. Lucy Cecil was a woman of unusual intellect and varied and accurate knowledge, and exerted a profound influence over her son.

Dr. Cecil is descended from the English Cecil family of which Lord Burghley, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth was the head. Samuel W. Cecil, the emigrant, left England near the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Cecil county, Maryland, where he married Rebecca White about 1750. The American Cecils have not sought public office like their English cousins, but have been distinguished for sturdy common sense, thrift, and commercial success.

In boyhood, the subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm, with great advantage to himself both physically and otherwise. His elementary education was received in the public schools; and this he supplemented by copious reading, especially in biography, Shakespeare, and the Bible. Thus equipped, he entered Princeton college, where he took the A. B. degree in 1874. Impelled by a high sense of duty—what is known among Christians as a call to the ministry—he entered the Theological seminary at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1878. Later he took post-graduate work at the University of Edinburgh, and at the Free Church college at Edinburgh.

In August, 1879, the Rev. Mr. Cecil took pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Nicholasville, Kentucky. After serving there six years, he removed to Maysville, Kentucky, where he remained three and a half years. His next charge was in Selma, Alabama, where he remained eleven and a half years. In 1901 he was called to the First Presbyterian church, of Richmond, Virginia, so long filled by Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge.

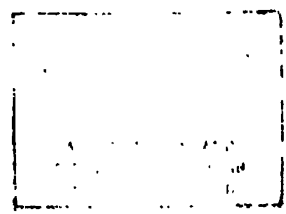
Dr. Cecil has devoted himself almost exclusively to the regu-

lar work of the ministry, being abundant in labors, unflagging in his work as a shepherd of souls. He preaches the gospel as revealed in the books of the Old and the New Testaments, and does not seek notoriety by claiming special revelations of his own.

Dr. Cecil's receipt for young men is: (1) Faith in God and in truth. (2) Purity in morals. (3) Spiritual ideals. (4) Cheerfulness. (5) Fidelity.

January 19, 1881, Dr. Cecil married Alma Miller. They have had six children, five of whom are now living.

His residence is Richmond, Virginia.



C. B. Towsley

CHARLES O'BRIEN COWARDIN

COWARDIN, CHARLES O'BRIEN, soldier, journalist, late editor of the Richmond "Dispatch" was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1851, and died on July 5, 1900, after an illness of three weeks with typhoid fever. He was the son of James Andrew and Anna Maria (Purcell) Cowardin.

Although his earliest American ancestors came from Cheshire, England, in 1671, he was of Dutch and Spanish descent, the family having been transplanted from those counties to England several generations earlier. Abraham Cowardin, the American progenitor of the family, settled in Kent county, Maryland, and his son John subsequently went to Virginia, and married, in Bath county, a descendant of John Lewis, the pioneer, through his son Andrew. He is also descended from Jeremiah Strother, who came to America in 1686, and whose son, William Strother, was a life long resident of Stafford county, Virginia.

His father, James A. Cowardin, was the founder of the Richmond "Dispatch," over a half century ago, and a brilliant journalist. In 1853, he served as a member of the Virginia house of delegates, but never afterwards aspired to political honors, though, on several occasions, he was strongly urged to allow the use of his name in connection with offices of dignity and influence. He was a man of great tenacity of purpose, intellectual acumen, and keen sense of humor. It was said of him by one of his contemporaries that he was "a very cultured and fluent conversationalist and a most interesting raconteur, in a word, as accomplished as he was able, patriotic and good. He loved Virginia as a devoted son loves his mother, and no consideration of personal profit could influence his conduct for one moment. He was absolutely incorruptible. For more than a quarter of a century he wielded a powerful pen and contributed as much as any man of his time to the development of the Old Dominion."

The elder Cowardin married Anna Maria Purcell, sister of the late John Purcell, by whom he had six children: John, James,

W. Reynolds, Charles O'Brien, Alice, who married Clarence Neale, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Aileen, who married Frank Dammann, also of Baltimore.

Before the war, Colonel Cowardin's father owned a beautiful country home near Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, where his family lived during the first part of the war. The advent of the Federal troops, however was the signal for him to leave his retreat in the mountains. He then purchased a farm on Grove road, within a short distance of Richmond, where the family resided until the war closed.

Under these conditions the boyhood and the early days of the manhood of the subject of this sketch were spent in the country. He was fond of manual tasks, and quite an experienced woodman at fifteen and developed many practical qualities. He delighted in the freedom of the country as well as in its rustic beauty and characteristic amusements. The songs of the birds and the simplicity of the tillers of the soil were to his youthful mind far above the plebeian sounds and the ceaseless toilers of the city.

His education before the war was obtained largely at Weed's school, a well-known educational institution of that time in Richmond. Subsequently he entered Georgetown college, at Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated in the classical course, in 1872, receiving the degree of Master of Arts a few years later. Immediately after he left college, he went into the Dispatch office, and began his professional and business career under his father's tutelage. His first tasks were in the editorial rooms, but he soon turned his attention to the business department of the paper. Before the death of his father, on November 21, 1882, he had already acquired his father's interest in the paper, and upon the decease of his father he was made president of the Dispatch company, which position he retained continuously until his own death.

Colonel Cowardin was never tempted by the emoluments and attractions of public office. He felt that he should be free from political entanglements and in a position which would allow him perfect freedom of criticism. He was a systematic business man, of the conservative school but with very positive ideas, and was

the moving spirit of a large corps of assistants. All the attaches of his paper, from the editorial writers to the galley-boys in the composing rooms esteemed him in the highest degree. He had the knack of making friends, and he was popular everywhere. Probably no newspaper man in the South was better known and certainly no one was more highly esteemed. Charles A. Dana, the distinguished editor of the "New York Sun," once said that "Cowardin was one of the brightest, as well as one of the sunniest, men" he had ever met.

His versatility was most exceptional. He was very fond of music, and, at times, this fondness amounted to a passion. It brought him joy and comfort, and there was no musical instrument on which he did not attempt to play. For a number of years he directed the choir of St. Peter's cathedral, in Richmond, and took an active interest in the organization of the famous Mozart association and other local musical bodies. Besides, he directed the production of a number of amateur opera companies successfully.

Military life had an especial charm for him, although he never saw active service save as a member of the governor's staff. This interest was first awakened while he was a student in college, where he served, in 1873, as senior captain of the Georgetown college cadets. He was subsequently chief of staff for Governors Lee, O'Ferrall, McKinney and Tyler. During the Spanish-American war, when Adjutant-General Nalle was placed in charge of one of the Virginia regiments, Colonel Cowardin, at the solicitation of Governor Tyler, accepted the temporary appointment of acting adjutant-general of the state of Virginia. He continued in this position until the Virginia soldiers were mustered out, and Adjutant-General Nalle resumed his position.

He was also a popular clubman, and for many years was an active member of the Westmoreland club. He was president of that noted club for two years and vice-president for a like period.

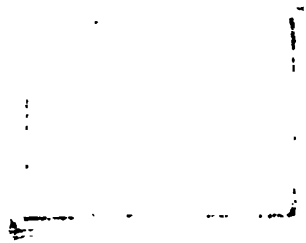
At the time of his death, the "Richmond Leader" paid the following tribute to Colonel Cowardin:

"Charlie Cowardin," as he was affectionately called, "loved his friends with an intense devotion, but his affections were not confined to his intimates alone. In a broader sense he loved

Richmond, and Virginia and the South, and that was the dominant force that directed his life. He was particularly loyal to the city of his birth, and he was always found in the front ranks of those public spirited citizens who labor together for the common weal. He was a man of strong intellect, of many talents, of indomitable energy, and so he was not only willing but able to give valuable service to every public enterprise of whatever character. He was a man of good judgment, of keen perceptions, of talent and grace—a well-rounded character and an all-round public-spirited citizen. His labor for Richmond, for public enterprises, for charity, for humanity, for party; for church, of which he was a devout member, was not a perfunctory service. It proceeded from no mere puritanical sense of duty; it proceeded from a heart that was full of love for God, humanity and country."

Another contemporary spoke as follows: "In Richmond and Gloucester, where he had his summer home, Mr. Cowardin was universally beloved by his neighbors and friends, while throughout the Old Dominion he was regarded with affectionate pride as the head of his profession in the state. His duties and associations as a newspaper proprietor and his personal accomplishments drew him outside of his own state a great deal, and he everywhere commanded admiration as a type of the highest and most chivalrous Southern manhood. His talents were most versatile. He was not only an editor, but a musician, a raconteur, a lecturer, and an after dinner speaker, and in every gathering the genial Cowardin was surrounded by a delighted entourage of his fellows. It may be said of him that he lived without selfishness, and that his greatest pleasure was in the love and companionship of his fellow-men. No Southern newspaper man, since the lamented Henry W. Grady, has passed away so generally and so genuinely mourned."

He was twice married, his first wife being Kate Spotswood Evans, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Evans, of Richmond, Virginia, who died February 19, 1886, leaving three children—James, Charles, and Aileen. His second wife was Anna Moale, daughter of Henry and Margaretta Moale, of Baltimore, Maryland, who survives him, with one son, Henry.



Very truly yours,

Jos. F. Crocker

·ANCIS CROCKER·

RANCIS, was born January 5, 1828,
n Isle of Wight county, Virginia.
s early settled in said county; and
ra had then been in the possession
rts of a century. His father was
liam Crocker and Elizabeth Wil-
wealthy farmer and was major of
s the daughter of Willis Wilson,
of Blunt's Castle, Isle of Wight
prominent citizen of his county,
afety of 1776, and first lieutenant
m Davies was captain in the 1st
anded by Patrick Henry. He
n and Margaret Sampson, and
heriff, coroner, major of militia
on Wilson received donations
Powell and William Archer as

mother of James F. Crocker, was
y Woodley and Elizabeth Hill
t ancestor was Andrew Wood-
t in 1690, and, in 1693, bought
e the ancestral home, known as
e 1693 has remained in the family.
nded from Humphrey Marshall,
of Isle of Wight.

y six months old when his father
ucation in the classical schools of
entered Pennsylvania college, at
was graduated in 1850, being the
taught school—was professor of
studied law, and was admitted
4. In 1855 he was elected to the
f Wight county. In 1856, after

Very truly yours,
Jos. F. Crocker

JAMES FRANCIS CROCKER

CROCKER, JAMES FRANCIS, was born January 5, 1828, at the Crocker home in Isle of Wight county, Virginia. His paternal ancestors early settled in said county; and the home at which he was born had then been in the possession of his lineal ancestors for upwards of a century. His father was James Crocker, the son of William Crocker and Elizabeth Wilson. William Crocker was a wealthy farmer and was major of militia. Elizabeth Wilson was the daughter of Willis Wilson. of Surry, and Sarah Blunt, of Blunt's Castle, Isle of Wight county. Willis Wilson was a prominent citizen of his county, a member of the committee of safety of 1776, and first lieutenant in the company of which William Davies was captain in the 1st state regiment of Virginia, commanded by Patrick Henry. He was a grandson of Nicholas Wilson and Margaret Sampson, and a member of the county court, sheriff, coroner, major of militia and vestryman. Margaret Sampson Wilson received donations from Lieutenant-Colonel James Powell and William Archer as expressions of high esteem.

Frances Hill Woodley, the mother of James F. Crocker, was the daughter of Major Andrew Woodley and Elizabeth Hill Harrison. Her paternal immigrant ancestor was Andrew Woodley, who settled in Isle of Wight in 1690, and, in 1693, bought the tract of land, which became the ancestral home, known as "Four Square," and which since 1693 has remained in the family. Through her mother she is descended from Humphrey Marshall, Thomas Hill, and the Harrisons of Isle of Wight.

James F. Crocker was only six months old when his father died. He received his early education in the classical schools of Smithfield, Virginia. He then entered Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1850, being the valedictorian of his class. He taught school—was professor of mathematics in Madison college—studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Isle of Wight in 1854. In 1855 he was elected to the house of delegates from Isle of Wight county. In 1856, after

his service in the legislature, at the instance of mutual friends, he moved to Portsmouth, to enter upon a co-partnership in the practice of law, previously arranged with Colonel David J. Godwin. The firm of Godwin and Crocker was eminently successful, but the lawyer turned soldier in 1861, when Virginia seceded from the union. He was enthusiastically with his state in the resumption of her delegated rights, and gave the Confederacy patriotic service as a private and as adjutant of the 9th Virginia infantry. He was desperately wounded at Malvern Hill, and was wounded and taken prisoner in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

After the war was over he continued his practice as a lawyer, but on February 1, 1880, his partnership with Colonel Godwin was dissolved by the latter becoming judge of the corporation court of the city of Norfolk. He then practiced alone until 1896, when he formed partnership with his nephew, Frank L. Crocker, under the firm name and style of Crocker and Crocker. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1901, when he entered upon the duties of the office of judge of the court of hustings for the city of Portsmouth. He accepted this office at the urgent instance of the bar and citizens of his city, and at the close of his term declined reëlection. On his retirement from the bench he was honored by the bar of his court with the presentation of a silver loving cup with the incription:

To
JAMES FRANCIS CROCKER
Judge Court of Hustings 1901-1907.
Esteem and affection of the Bar of
Portsmouth, Va.

In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat of the Jeffersonian states rights school, and maintains that in making her defence, in 1861, Virginia was within her right and duty. He has written and published three addresses touching his experience and observation in the war: "Gettysburg—Pickett's Charge," "My Experience in Taking up Arms and in the Battle of Malvern Hill," and "Prison Reminiscences." These may be

found in the 33rd and 34th volumes of "Southern Historical Society Papers." He also published a companion adddress to them: "The Rights and Duties of Citizenship growing out of the dual nature of our Government, Federal and State."

Among the positions he has held are the following: Member of the city council; president of Portsmouth and Norfolk County Monument association, which early erected the beautiful Confederate monument in the city of Portsmouth; commander of Stonewall Camp, C. V., brigadier-general of the first brigade of the Virginia division of the United Confederate veterans, state visitor to Mount Vernon association, member of the board of visitors of William and Mary college. Among the honors that have come to him, he values most highly his recent election to membership of the Phi Beta Kappa society of the mother college of the society—William and Mary.

He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, is one of its wardens, and has, for several years, represented it in the diocesan council of Southern Virginia.

On June 28, 1866, he married Margaret Jane Hodges, daughter of General John Hodges and Jane Adelaide Gregory. She died July 25, 1896. Their only child, James Gregory Crocker, died August 12, 1868, at the age of six months.

His address is Portsmouth, Virginia.

ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.

DAVENPORT, ISAAC, JR., wholesale grocer, prominently interested in transportation by water and by land, for years proprietor of a line of barks running from Richmond to Pernambuco and Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil, and later the head of the banking and insurance firm, known as Davenport and Company, was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1813, and died in 1896 at Richmond, Virginia, with which city and state he had been prominently identified. Although of Northern birth, he was in thorough sympathy with the state of his adoption; and more than once he took a place among the local troops which were organized for the defence of Richmond; while after the war he was one of the first to volunteer to go upon the bond for bail of the Confederate Ex-President, Jefferson Davis.

His father, Benjamin Davenport, was a native of Massachusetts, but had removed to Maine before the birth of his son, Isaac. His mother was a Miss Turner, and her mother, a Miss Gardner—all New England families. Benjamin Daveport was for years a successful merchant; but he failed in business in 1821. One of his brothers, Isaac Davenport, Sr., was doing business in Richmond, Virginia. This uncle sent for his namesake nephew, Isaac Davenport, Jr., who made the trip from Maine to Richmond in a sailing vessel, and in 1829 entered the service of the firm of Davenport and Allen, of which his uncle was senior partner. The junior partner, James Allen, came from New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Remaining in the employ of this firm for some years, Mr. Davenport formed a warm friendship for the late Robert Edmond, a native of Vermont, who had come to Virginia to be in the employ of an uncle, Mr. Porter, who was the principal owner and operator of stage lines from Washington, District of Columbia, to New Orleans, and to other points in the South. This friendship had a marked influence on the life and the business of Isaac Davenport. Robert Edmond was a few years his senior, and before he settled in Richmond had sailed before the mast to

Isaac Davenport

almost all the important ports of the world; and his wide outlook upon life and commerce, and his broad experience, made his friendship stimulating and educative.

In 1834, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Edmond formed a partnership, under the firm name of Edmond and Davenport, which continued until the death of Mr. Edmond, in 1879. Their business was for the wholesale of groceries; but as an important adjunct to this business, with Mr. Boyd, of Lynchburg, Virginia, they organized the James River Packet company, taking all its stock. This company ran a line of canal boats from Richmond to Lynchburg, and later to Buchanan, by which mail, freight, express and passengers were transported to various points on the James river. They also became interested in stage lines, which made connection with their packet boats, and ran to the various Virginia springs, and to other parts of interest. Such lines as these carried all the traffic of the time, since railroads had not then come into the South.

The early endeavors of the firm were not very successful; but by patient, unremitting and intelligent efforts, the time came when they were so successful that a still larger financial enterprise suggested itself, viz.: the shipment of flour and cotton domestics to South America, and the investment of the proceeds of the cargoes in sugar and coffee, which were imported to Richmond. Thus originated a trade which did more for the growth and prosperity of Richmond than any other interest before that time had achieved. Such was the growth of this business that the firm made a large fortune from it; and when the war broke out in 1861, they owned a line of barks which ran regularly from Richmond to Pernambuco, and Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil, and to other points in South America,—engaged in a trade which the war-blockade diverted to Baltimore, Maryland. After the war, the firm was never in active business, although Mr. Edmond attended to the winding up of the James River Packet company, and the other affairs of the firm.

During the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Davenport had formed a banking and insurance firm, Davenport and Company, which is still in existence although it has no partner by the name of Davenport. He was also senior partner in the firm of Davenport and Morris; and a partner in the firm of James G. Tinsley

and Company, which in connection with E. A. Saunders and Sons, built the Chemical Works, in Richmond, Virginia.

Like his partner, Mr. Edmond, Mr. Davenport was always greatly interested in problems of transportation; and when the railway age began, he at once took an active interest in promoting the construction and operation of railways, investing large sums of money, using all his influence and his ability toward the success of the old Richmond and Danville, and Virginia Central railroads, now the Southern, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. He was active in bringing about the consolidation of the small railroads which gave birth to these two great systems of railroads.

Mr. Davenport's business ability and experience were called into the service of other corporations and business enterprises. He was president of the First National bank. He was also president of the Union Bank of Richmond. Under his skillful management these institutions were made helpful in promoting the business, and building up the best interests of the city; and where he had faith in the man and the scheme that needed the money, he would lend his own money and give his own personal indorsement to the enterprising man who was developing a new interest for the city. This Mr. Davenport often did where the circumstances were not such as to make it proper for him to lend the money of the bank to the *entrepreneur*.

His own personality was as interesting as his business career. He was a liberal giver, but he gave unostentatiously. No worthy cause was passed over by him. To his friends, he seemed to possess in an unusual degree that "charity that thinketh no evil;" and he was the kindest of men in his judgment of his fellow-men. He bore no malice and he did not know the meaning of hate; but he scorned deceit and falsehood. For his friends, no service and no sacrifice was too great. He was always ready to help with advice and substantial aid, worthy men who were in need of either.

On the 20th of November, 1844, Mr. Davenport married Miss Eliza Nye Allen, daughter of Gideon Allen, Esq., whose wife, Betsy (Nye) Allen, was a direct descendant from a passenger on the Mayflower. Of their four children, three are now (1908) living: Gideon A. Davenport, Mrs. Charles U. Williams, and Charles Davenport. Mrs. Virginius Newton, another daughter, died in 1899.

CHARLES HALL DAVIS

DAVIS, CHARLES HALL, lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, March 15, 1872. His parents were Williams Thomas Davis and Virginia Carolina Robinson. His father was a teacher by profession, and organized, owned and conducted the Southern Female college at Petersburg, from 1862 until his death in 1888. Prior to 1862, he had been one of the faculty of the Petersburg Female college for a period of six years. From 1851 to 1856, he had conducted a boy's school in Petersburg, and had theretofore had charge of the preparatory department of Randolph-Macon college. Charles Hall Davis attended his father's school in Petersburg until he was old enough to go to Randolph-Macon college, which he entered in 1886. Here he remained until 1890, graduating with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In the fall of 1890, he entered the academical department of the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1891 in the independent schools of English, history, and moral philosophy. In the summer of 1892, he attended Professor John B. Minor's summer law class at the university; and in the autumn of 1892 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, where he remained for one session. While a student at the university, he achieved the honor of having awarded him the medal for the best article in the university magazine during the session of 1892-1893.

Mr. Davis began the practice of law in Petersburg in 1893. Prior to that time he had established and conducted a school for boys and girls at Weldon, North Carolina, from which he retired in the summer of 1891, to begin the study of law. Since the summer of 1893 he has continuously practiced his profession, first alone, and later as a member of the firm of Davis and Davis, of which his older brother, Mr. Richard B. Davis, is the senior member.

In addition to his work in connection with his legal business, Mr. Davis is president of the Appomattox Trust company, which he organized in 1900, and is secretary and director of the Vir-

ginia Consolidated Milling company, and director of the National bank of Petersburg. When Messrs. Cleveland, O'Bryan and Westinghouse were appointed to nominate the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and the policy holders were requested to suggest parties for such position, a large number of policy holders in Virginia, the Carolinas, and in the North, recommended Mr. Davis for one of these directorships. Mr. Davis is a director of the Jackson Coal and Coke company, the Charles N. Romaine Fireworks Manufacturing company, and numerous other corporations in and around Petersburg. His firm, or its predecessor, is and has been counsel for the National Bank and the Appomattox Trust company since their organization, and has represented a number of corporations largely controlled in the North and doing business in that section. Mr. Davis has recently been elected a director of the United States Trust company, of Washington, District of Columbia, which has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000, of which Daniel N. Morgan, the former treasurer of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's administration, is president.

Mr. Davis, several years ago, organized the Young Men's Business association of Petersburg, of which he was president, and which was largely instrumental in obtaining from the National government an appropriation of $200,000 for the diversion of the Appomattox river and deepening the harbor. This organization was subsequently merged into the chamber of commerce, and, in 1907, the chamber of commerce, as such, went out of existence and a new chamber of commerce was organized, at Mr. Davis' suggestion. The constitution of this new chamber of commerce required that each member should invest one thousand dollars of stock in the Petersburg Investment corporation, thereby providing a company with ample capital for the development of the city and its enterprises. The new chamber of commerce and the Petersburg investment corporation are now in active operation, the Petersburg Investment corporation having paid in capital of some $58,000, with a prospect of enlarging it immediately to $100,000. Mr. Davis is the first vice-president of both institutions.

Mr. Davis was connected with the Southside Railway and

Development company (the local street railway company, which was afterwards merged into the Virginia Passenger and Power company), at its organization until the merger took place, and for a long time held the position of secretary of that company, his firm being counsel.

Mr. Davis has recently entered into an arrangement for the formation of a law partnership in the city of New York. This arrangement is made simply to facilitate his law work in New York, and will not affect his law practice in Virginia. The members of the firm will be Messrs. Charles Oakes, Guy Van Amringe, Carl T. Schurz and Mr. Davis, under the firm name of Oakes, Van Amringe, Schurz and Davis.

He has held no political office, other than a membership in the general assembly of Virginia, to fill an unexpired term; but as there was no session of the assembly during the continuance of his term, he did not see actual service as a legislator.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Southern Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and was president of the Riverside Country club of Petersburg and for many years was one of the directors of the Petersburg club.

He is a Democrat in politics, and has never changed his party allegiance.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. Davis married Sallie Feild Bernard, and they have one son, now (1907) living.

Mr. Davis' address is Center Hill, Petersburg Virginia.

MIRABEAU LAMAR THOMAS DAVIS

DAVIS, MIRABEAU LAMAR THOMAS, for over thirty-eight years one of the most prominent business men in Norfolk, Virginia; since October, 1865, the head of the important wholesale grocery house of Davis and Brother, later M. L. T. Davis, and finally M. L. T. Davis and company; prominently identified with several of the most important corporations of Norfolk; secretary and treasurer, and principal stockholder in the Mecklenburg Mineral Spring company, of Chase City, Virginia, was born in Surry county, Virginia, November 20, 1839.

His father, Thomas Davis, was a merchant. The ancestors of the family came from England and settled in Virginia in colonial days.

His early education was received in the country schools near his home. As a boy he became familiar with the farm life of a Virginia planter; and he not only learned how work is done upon the farm, but he had valuable experience in directing the work of others. While still a very young man he was employed as clerk in a country store; and from January 1, 1859, until 1863, he was clerk in a wholesale grocery and provision store in Petersburg, Virginia.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Davis's health was such as to prevent his serving in the field; but in the later years of the war he rendered material assistance to the cause of the Confederacy by managing important contract business for the government.

After the war, he established a wholesale grocery business in Norfolk, Virginia, under the firm name of Davis and Brother. This business steadily grew in importance under the successive firm names mentioned above. It continued until 1904, at which time Mr. Davis felt that after more than thirty-eight years of very active business-life he was entitled to relief from the management of the company, and he retired from the business. At that time, his firm was currently reported to be doing the largest wholesale grocery business in the city of Norfolk.

Yours Truly,
Mark Twain

[illegible] LAMAR THOMAS

[illegible] WILLIAM LAMAR THOMAS, f[illegible] one of the most prominent b[illegible] Virginia; since October, 1865, th[illegible] grocery house of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] formerly M. L. T. Davis & Co.[illegible] with several of the [illegible] of Norfolk, secretary and treasurer, [illegible] Mecklenburg Mineral Spring Co[illegible] Virginia, was born in Surry county, V[illegible], November [illegible]

His father, Thomas Davis, was a [illegible] family came from England and se[illegible] Virginia.

His early education was received in the [illegible] schools. As a boy he became familiar with [illegible] Virginia planter; and he not only learned how [illegible] the farm, but he had valuable experience in [illegible] of others. While still a very young man he [illegible] work in a country store; and from January 1, [illegible] he was clerk in a wholesale grocery and provision [illegible] burg, Virginia.

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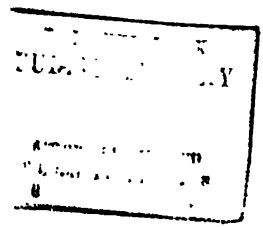
Yours truly
M. L. Davis



Those who have never looked into the statistics of the business of raising and marketing Virginia and North Carolina peanuts, have little idea of the importance of this trade. Mr. Davis was the pioneer in the systematic marketing in the North of Virginia and North Carolina peanuts, and the steady growth of that business owes as much to Mr. Davis as to any man living.

Mr. Davis has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Norfolk, Virginia, and one of its directors; and has been a leading member of the various mercantile organizations of the city. He is a director of the Norfolk National bank, a director of the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trust; and a director of the Marine bank, of Norfolk. The Mecklenburg Mineral Spring Company, of Chase City, owns a large and important sanitarium and hotel, and does an important business in shipping mineral waters to various parts of the country. Mr. Davis is secretary and treasurer, and principal stockholder in this company.

While he has not given himself especially to politics, he served for three or four years as a member of the city council of Norfolk. He was one of the organizers of the public library in Norfolk. He is a member of the finance committee of the City Orphan asylum, and a member of the executive board of the Seaman's Friends society. Mr. Davis was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian association of Norfolk. He has also been one of the principal supporters of the Protestant hospital of that city, having early become a generous contributor to its support and rendering important assistance in its establishment. He has also been a liberal contributor to other charitable institutions in his city.

By religious convictions Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school of his church at Norfolk. He is also a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In his political affiliations Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and he has rendered unswerving allegiance to the party and its nominees.

In June, 1870, Mr. Davis married Ann Eliza Norfleet, daughter of Rev. W. J. Norfleet, of Edenton, North Carolina.

They have had nine children, seven of whom are living in 1907.

In estimating the forces which have contributed to the building up of the business life and the sound social and political life of Norfolk during the last half century, it would be hard to overestimate the influence of the life of a leading business man who, like Mr. Davis, identifies himself with all the institutions of the town which make life best worth living, and systematically sets before the young people of his community an example of upright dealing and business success.

The address of Mr. Davis is Norfolk, Virginia.

Yours truly
Richd B Davis

RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

DAVIS, RICHARD BEALE, lawyer, was born at Hickory Ground, Norfolk county, Virginia, February 5, 1845. His father was Williams Thomas Davis; and his mother, [illegible]eth Tayloe Corbin Beale.

[illegible] his paternal side Mr. Davis's ancestry was Welsh. His [illegible]nt progenitor from Wales came to Virginia in the early [illegible] the eighteenth century, and settled in Isle of Wight [illegible]. On this side of his house Mr. Davis' ancestors were [illegible]rs of the Gospel, distinguished for their integrity and [illegible] faith. On his maternal side Mr. Davis is descended from [illegible] Thomas Beale, a native of England, who came to Virginia or before 1652. By a letter dated September 30, 1668, [illegible] Charles II recommended him to the governor of Virginia [illegible] post of commander of the fort at Point Comfort, he being [illegible] of whose "ability and prudence the King had had long [illegible]ience." Colonel Thomas Beale was a member of the council from 1662 till his death. His son, Captain Thomas Beale, [illegible]ed in Richmond county, Virginia, where he died in 1679. [illegible] married Ann, daughter of Major William Gooch. Their [illegible] Captain Thomas Beale, of Richmond county, commanded, in [illegible], a company of militia in service against the Indians. He [illegible]d Elizabeth Taverner, and in his will, proved in Richmond county in 1729, he names his son, William Beale, who married Ann Harwar. Their son, Robert Beale (born [illegible], died [illegible], entered the Revolutionary army as an ensign, served [illegible]gh the war, was promoted to a captaincy, and was [illegible] Charleston. He married Martha Felicia, daughter of [illegible] Harberville; and their daughter, Elizabeth Taylor Corbin, married Williams Thomas Davis and was the mother of Richard Beale Davis. Through his mother's line, Mr. Davis is related to the Harbervilles, Corbins, Tayloes, and many other old colonial families of Virginia.

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Mr. Davis's early education was acquired in Branch and Christian's school in Petersburg, Virginia; and later he studied

at Randolph-Macon college. At seventeen, Mr. Davis entered the Confederate army, Company E, 12th Virginia infantry, Mahone's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, serving from May, 1862 until the close of the War between the States, and the surrender of the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee in April, 1865, at Appomattox. He was in all the battles of that army, except such as occurred during his absence from the ranks on account of wounds received in war.

After the war Mr. Davis entered the law school of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; and in the fall of that year he opened an office in Petersburg, where he has since continually practiced his profession. Mr. Davis, in choosing a profession, had preferred that of civil engineering, but his older brother, who was a student of law at the beginning of the war, having died at Chancellorsville while a soldier in the Confederate service, the younger brother, in filial response to his father's wish, undertook the same profession. He has had a large and varied general practice, which he has managed with success and distinction. For a term, from 1880 to 1882, he was city attorney of Petersburg; and he has occupied the position of counsel for the National bank of Petersburg continuously since 1886.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Democrat in politics. He has been a steward in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Petersburg, since 1876. He has been a trustee of Randolph-Macon college at Ashland, Virginia, for a like period; and has been a trustee of the Methodist Female Orphan asylum for about the same length of time. He served for five or more years as a member of the school board of the city of Petersburg, retiring in 1901; and he has also been a member of the board of visitors to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Davis was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia from 1875 to 1877, and served again in the same capacity from 1901 to 1903. During his last term he was a member of the house committee to revise the statute law, so as to conform it to the requirements of the constitution of the state made by the convention of 1901-1902; and in the same session he was chair-

man of the committee having in charge the erection of a statue of General Robert E. Lee in the capitol at Washington.

Mr. Davis is a Mason, and a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia, and of the Riverside club, of Petersburg.

On April 20, 1875, Mr. Davis married Annie Warwick Hall; and of their marriage were born seven children, five of whom are now, 1907, living.

Mr. Davis' address is 126 South Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

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JOSEPH SPENCER DE JARNETTE

DEJARNETTE, JOSEPH SPENCER, M. D., since March, 1906, superintendent of the Western State hospital at Staunton, Virginia, and for the last seventeen years prominently and helpfully connected with that hospital, was born at the ancestral home of his family near Lewiston, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, on the 29th of September, 1866. His father, Captain E. H. DeJarnette, was a farmer, a large slave owner, and a man of great energy, who left his studies at the University of Virginia to volunteer early in the Civil war, and became a captain, serving with distinction and bravery in the Confederate army. At Antietam he was severely wounded. His wife was Mrs. Evelyn May (Magruder) DeJarnette, to whom the son feels himself indebted for much that is best in his life. Dr. DeJarnette's maternal grandmother was descended from James Minor, of Seminary Hill.

The earliest ancestors of the family in the United States were the brothers Samuel and Joseph DeJarnette (originally DeJarnatt) who were among the Huguenots who fled from LaRochelle when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, banished from France so many of her most intelligent and most useful citizens. These two Huguenot brothers brought with them to the New World only a modest sum of money; and it is remembered as an illustration of the precautions necessary in that troubled year when hundreds of thousands were leaving France, that all their money was in gold coins which they had stitched between the layers of the thick soles of their boots. They intermarried with some of the best families of Virginia. Joseph DeJarnette married Miss Mary Hampton and settled in Virginia in 1685.

Dr. J. S. DeJarnette's maternal grandfather was B. H. Magruder, a prominent lawyer of Albemarle and a member of the Confederate congress. He was descended from the Magruders, early settlers of Maryland; and Dr. DeJarnette's mother's grandfather Magruder, was a preacher of the Gospel who freed his slaves. An uncle was the Honorable D. C. DeJarnette, member

Yours Sincerely
J. S. DeJarnette

[illegible] SPENCER DE JARNETTE

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Washington D. C.

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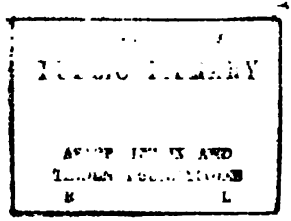


of the United States congress from Virginia. The family is related or connected by marriage with the Colemans, Goodwins, Tylers, and Hollidays of Virginia.

Passing his early life in the country, he was a sturdy, robust boy, fond of reading, early forming studious habits, fond in his boyhood, as he has always since continued to be fond, of simple country life, and fond of home.

His mother, who was exceptionally well educated, and a highly intellectual woman, was his chief teacher until he was prepared to enter the medical college of Virginia, at Richmond, in 1886; and two years later he was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Passing the examination of the state examining board, he served as assistant physician at the Soldiers Home in Richmond, Virginia, for a year, and in 1899, he began his connection with the Western State hospital at Staunton, in the capacity of druggist and assistant physician. He served as assistant physician having charge of the male department of that hospital, from 1899 until March 8, 1906, at which time he was made superintendent of the hospital.

On the 14th of February, 1906, he was married to (Dr.) Chertsey Hopkins.

Dr. DeJarnette writes, "My mother's teachings have influenced me more than everything else in my life. She early taught me to be a close observer of natural phenomena and of events and happenings about me." When he began the discharge of his duties at the Western State hospital, where he was at first engaged temporarily for one month, he found himself drawn at once and strongly to the thorough study of the diagnosis, pathology and treatment of the insane, and this has been his lifelong study. Dr. DeJarnette was the first president of the Augusta county Medical society in 1905. He is also a member of the Virginia medical society.

Identified with the Democratic party, he has never changed his party allegiance. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, South.

His address is the Western State Hospital, Staunton, Virginia.

ALFRED ELIJAH DICKINSON

DICKINSON, ALFRED ELIJAH, D. D., was born December, 1830, in Orange county, Virginia. He came of a strong and sturdy stock who have played an important part in the life of Middle Virginia. His early life was spent in the usual pleasures and pursuits of a Virginia boy. At an early age he entered Richmond college and more than a half century ago was graduated therefrom. He then attended the University of Virginia for special courses. While in attendance on the university he was interested in the Baptist church at Charlottesville and at the conclusion of his course of study he became pastor there. In this pastorate he was greatly blessed, reaching and influencing many of the university students and building up the church in every department of its work.

Later on he became superintendent of the Sunday school and colportage work of the Baptist General association of Virginia. In this position, which he held for nine years, he organized many new Sunday schools, strengthened those already in existence, enlarged their libraries, and improved their facilities for work. During this period he was especially active and useful in colportage and missionary work in the Army of Northern Virginia.

After nine years of incessant and fruitful activity in this field of labor Dr. Dickinson resigned to accept the pastorate of the Leigh Street Baptist church in Richmond. This church grew rapidly and steadily under his ministry.

In 1865, Dr. Dickinson formed a co-partnership with the late Dr. J. B. Jeter for the purchase of the "Religious Herald." This paper founded in 1827 had been published continuously every week except for occasional interruptions during the War between the States. But the close of the war found it, of course, greatly crippled in resources. Its constituency, too, was greatly depressed and impoverished by the long and disastrous war. It was a bold undertaking to attempt the resuscitation of the paper at such a time. The new owners, however, were eminently fitted for their formidable task. Each was eminently

gifted in his own way and their gifts were mutually complementary. Dr. Jeter was judicious and sedate, Dr. Dickinson was energetic, ubiquitous, enterprising. Dr. Jeter was an essayist of rare skill and grace. Dr. Dickinson was a news gatherer and a paragraph writer of uncommon piquancy and pith.

The paper under the guidance of these strong men soon entered upon a prosperous career. Dr. Dickinson's editorial relation to it has continued since 1865 until the present writing. This makes him in point of length of service the dean of Baptist editors in the whole world. More than half of his long life has been spent in this work and his editorial career extends over more than one half the life of the venerable paper.

It would not be possible to give in so brief a sketch as this must perforce be, more than a hint of the varied activities of his long and useful life. His work on the paper and for it was only one form of these activities. He was frequently engaged in special meetings in which he was eminently successful. Churches all over the state, seeking to rebuild their houses of worship and to gather their scattered and disheartened membership sought his help and never sought it in vain. Of robust health, with an iron frame capable of almost any amount of endurance, he traversed the state and often went beyond its borders in this sort of "missionary" work. His success in rallying the membership, in gathering money, in infusing new courage and hope into depressed and disheartened congregations, in enlisting the sympathy and securing the help of generous persons outside of the State, made him a notable, influential and useful figure in those trying days.

Later on after the death of Dr. Jeter, it was decided to erect a building on the grounds of Richmond college to his memory. Dr. Dickinson was chosen as the active agent in this movement, and under his skillful and energetic leadership the movement was speedily brought to a successful issue. At other times Dr. Dickinson was instrumental in bringing large sums into the college treasury.

In the earlier years of his editorial career he was, as already intimated, an indefatigable traveler. He visited the state meetings of the denomination throughout the South and a great many in the North. He visited repeatedly every section of Virginia.

His stalwart form was familiar in every district association. In that period there was probably not a man in Virginia, in private or public life, who knew Virginia so well or who was so well known in Virginia. And wherever he went he was heard gladly, as he pleaded for the great missionary and educational enterprises of his denomination.

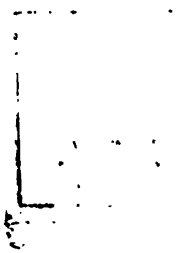
Socially, Dr. Dickinson has always been singularly attractive. His varied and multiplied experiences supply him with an inexhaustible fund of reminiscence and he is one of the most entertaining of companions. Of late years his health has been infirm and his literary activity has been confined in the main to his recollections of scenes and companions and labors of earlier days. Of these he has written in charming fashion and at length.

In physical proportions Dr. Dickinson is notable. Of unusual height, broad shouldered, deep chested, with a massive head he would command attention in any assembly. As a speaker his style is colloquial and familiar. A keen sense of humor is a distinguishing trait and often serves to relieve the tedium of lengthy and serious discourse. As a writer his style is plain and unaffected, simple and lucid. He has written no volume but his contributions to the "Religious Herald" would if gathered up make many volumes of charming miscellany. He is the author of a number of monographs, one of which attained a circulation of over a million and has been reprinted in several foreign tongues.

Dr. Dickinson has been married three times. His first wife was the daughter of James B. Taylor, Sr., D. D., for many years a prominent and useful Virginia Baptist minister. Four children of this marriage are now living. His second wife was Miss Craddock, of Halifax county, Virginia, and of this union one child was born who is now living. His third wife was Miss Bagby, of King and Queen county.

Furman university, Greenville, South Carolina, conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Dr. Dickinson's address is Richmond, Virginia.



Very truly yours,
Sidney J. Dudley Jr.

SIDNEY J. DUDLEY

DUDLEY, SIDNEY J., of Hampton, Virginia, lawyer and judge of the county courts of Elizabeth City and Warwick counties, was born in King and Queen county, on th of May, 1863. His father, Alexander Dudley, was a [illegible] and a railroad president—a man of ability and steadfast [illegible]rance. His mother was Mrs. Martha Ellen (Jackson) [illegible] daughter of William Jackson and Ailey (Rowe) Jackson [illegible] King and Queen county, Virginia. The family are de[illegible] from Thomas Dudley, who came from England and [illegible] Massachusetts in 1630.

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His boyhood was about equally divided between residence in the city and in the country. He knew excellent health. He was fond of out-of-door sports and exercise, and also fond of study. He attended the schools within reach of his home, until he was fitted for college. Entering Vanderbilt university, he was graduated from that institution in 1883, with the degree of B. S. He passed one year in the academic department of the University of Virginia, and one year in the study of law was passed at Washington and Lee university, from which institution he received the degree of B. L., in 1885. He spent another year in the study of law in the office of Daniel M. Fox and Son of Philadelphia. Although a lawyer, Judge Dudley feels that the line of reading which had been most helpful in fitting him for his work in life is historical romance.

Believing that one who is to follow the practice of law would be more likely to succeed in his profession if he learned something by experience of business-life before beginning the practice of his profession, he took a position in business (in a tobacco house) at Richmond, Virginia. This was followed by some years of experience in a banking house in New York city. Returning to his native state, in 1896, he settled at Hampton, for the practice of law. Since 1897, he has been judge of the county courts of Elizabeth City county and Warwick county, Virginia.

While at college, Mr. Dudley was a member of the Beta

Theta Pi fraternity. He is a member of the Elks fraternity. In politics, he is a Democrat.

On the 26th of November, 1890, he married Miss Margaret Atkinson, daughter of Henry A. Atkinson, of Richmond, Virginia. Of their five children, three have survived their mother and are now living.

To the young people of Virginia who are ambitious to succeed in life, Judge Dudley offers this advice: "Learn self-reliance. Study the lives of great men, but do not attempt to imitate any one. Be yourself. Be temperate and systematic in your life and work. Think for yourself. Hold others to the same privileges which you wish to claim for yourself. Be charitable in judging your fellow-men."

The address of Judge Dudley is Hampton, Virginia.

ALVIN THOMAS EMBREY

EMBREY, ALVIN THOMAS, lawyer and judge, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 1, 1874. His parents were W. S. Embrey and Sarah E. Embrey, and his father was a lumber merchant, who was for many years a member of the city council of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and recorder of that city.

Judge Embrey's ancestry is Norman-French, with a strain of Dutch.

He grew up in the country and city, with robust health, but possessing no particular tastes or interests in any specific direction, save those of the average vigorous, normal boy.

He acquired his academic education at Locust Dale academy, Virginia; and having determined upon the law as a profession, he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. After graduation, he was admitted to the bar, and began in October, 1895, the practice of his profession, at Fredericksburg, in which he has since continuously and successfully engaged until his election to the bench of the corporation court of that city. He has been commonwealth's attorney of Fredericksburg during five terms of two years each, beginning July 1, 1896, and continuing up to April, 1904, when he resigned the office. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates during the sessions of 1897-1898, and 1899-1900, and also during the extra session of 1901. Since April, 1903, he has been judge of the corporation court of Fredericksburg.

Judge Embrey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a past master of Lodge No. 4, of Fredericksburg, and district deputy grand master of his district.

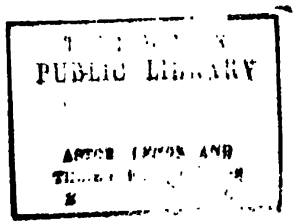
He is a Democrat, and has never changed his political or party allegiance on any issue.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Judge Embrey has been twice married. His first wife was

Janie Wallace, whom he married in November, 1897, and who died in August, 1899. His second wife was Lila E. Winn, whom he married in April, 1903. He has had two children, one of whom, a child of the second marriage, is now (1907) living.

Judge Embrey's address is 501½ Hanover Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia.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John Walter Fairfax.

JOHN WALTER FAIRFAX

··AX, JOHN WALTER, was born June ?th, 18?8 ··Prospect Hill" overlooking Dumfries, the once ·rishing capitol of Prince William county, V··· ·ther was Captain Henry Fairfax who, at a ··· ·ommerce of Dumfries exceeded that of Balti··· ·leading shipping merchants of the country.

·early days of Dumfries's commercial supremacy the ·unties of Virginia were but sparsely settled. A··· ·ne, however, the western shore of Maryland was ··· ·contained the descendants of what, Oldmixon des··· ·highest class of British colonists in America."

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· list of Maryland families, in the County of Charles ··· · scions become distributed, via Dumfries, into Vir··· ·· of sister-state history both interesting and ···· ·t includes the progenitors of the Bollings, the ···· Monroes, the Tylers, the Semmeses, the Murrays, the ···· (of Loudoun), the Bartons, the Brookes, the ···· ·erts, the Graysons, the Harrisons of Harrisonburg, the ·· of Brentsville, the Berrys of Berryville, the Rutherfords, ·· Minitrees, the Clagetts, the Tripletts; the Marshalls, forbears ·· Virginia's great chief justice, and a double score of other ·mes familiar to all Virginians.

In this long train of Marylanders, whom Virginia adopted,

John Walter Fairfax.

JOHN WALTER FAIRFAX

FAIRFAX, JOHN WALTER, was born June 30th, 1828 at "'Prospect Hill" overlooking Dumfries, the once flourishing capitol of Prince William county, Virginia.

His father was Captain Henry Fairfax who, at a period when the commerce of Dumfries exceeded that of Baltimore, was one of the leading shipping merchants of the country.

In the early days of Dumfries's commercial supremacy the northern counties of Virginia were but sparsely settled. Across the Potomac, however, the western shore of Maryland was populous, and contained the descendants of what, Oldmixon declares, were "the highest class of British colonists in America."

The four-mile expanse of water between the shores of Maryland and Virginia, opposite to the port of Dumfries, was traversed in those days by the most important ferriage on the Potomac, and thus it was that Dumfries became the gateway of Maryland to the west, which, at that time, meant Virginia, clear away to the Coast of the Pacific.

Naturally the aspiring youth of Maryland followed its trade. By the middle of the eighteenth century, when *Baltemore Towne* was merely a shanty village, Virginia was rapidly skimming her sister colony's cream, and well before that century had ended, Dumfries was a community of adopted Marylanders.

A list of Maryland families, in the County of Charles alone, whose scions become distributed, via Dumfries, into Virginia, is a scrap of sister-state history both interesting and instructive.

It includes the progenitors of the Bollings, the Bannisters, the Monroes, the Tylers, the Semmeses, the Murrays, the Dulaneys (of Loudoun), the Bartons, the Brookes, the Scotts, the Herberts, the Graysons, the Harrisons of Harrisonburg, the Brents of Brentsville, the Berrys of Berryville, the Rutherfords, the Minitrees, the Clagetts, the Tripletts; the Marshalls, forbears of Virginia's great chief justice, and a double score of other names familiar to all Virginians.

In this long train of Marylanders, whom Virginia adopted,

was William Fairfax, who invested in considerable property at Occoquan and settled there in 1791. He was the grandfather of Henry Fairfax of Dumfries.

The Fairfaxes who were then in Maryland were the earliest bearers of their old English surname in an American colony. The family was established there by John Fairfax, who, prior to the year 1700, became a planter in Charles county.

In their Maryland generations, John Fairfax's descendants intermarried with the families of Norris, Compton, Murray, Scott, Philpott, Blanchard, Musgrave, Berry, Buckner, Booker, Wright, Calvert, Franklin, Hanson, Lloyd, and others.

Henry Fairfax was of the fifth generation of John Fairfax's descendants; he was born in Charles county on the 29th of September 1774, being the fourth, but only son who survived the maturity of manhood, of Jonathan and Sarah (Wright) Fairfax of "Goose Bay," near old Port Tobacco.

Jonathan Fairfax died in 1787, and, at seventeen years of age, young Henry began his exploit of life at Dumfries. Shortly, however, a shipping house in Baltimore, composed of his father's friends, took him into their service and there he began the career of a merchant. After several years of experience in commerce with foreign ports, and backed by Baltimore friends, he returned to Dumfries and established himself as an exporter of tobacco, in which business he amassed a fortune.

In the War of 1812, both his fleet of vessels and private means contributed to the cause of the country, and in that war he held the rank of captain on the staff of Colonel Enoch Renno in the 36th Virginia regiment.

Captain Henry Fairfax was married three times: Firstly, to Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Triplett) Carter of "Graham Park," near Dumfries; secondly, to Sophia, daughter of Jesse Scott of Dumfries, and thirdly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lindsay, Esquire, of "The Mount" in Fairfax county, Virginia.

John Walter Fairfax was the only son of this third marriage. When twelve years of age, his parents entered him at the well known preparatory school of Benjamin Hallowell in Alexandria. In 1847, he matriculated at the University of Pennsyl-

vania as a student of medicine. Within that year, however, his father died, and, only two months later, he was summoned home to the death-bed of his mother.

The responsibilities concomitant with the administration of a large estate, obliged his relinquishment of the university, and, in 1848, he married Mary, daughter of Colonel Hamilton Rogers, of Loudoun county, and located in Alexandria. Three years later, he purchased Oak Hill, the historic country seat of President Monroe, near Aldie, and made that splendid residence his subsequent home.

The lavish hospitality of Oak Hill became famous far beyond the borders of Virginia.

Prior to the political crisis of 1860, Mr. Fairfax was among the Virginia advocates of manumission for slaves, but at the call of his state to arms, he volunteered as aide to Major N. G. Evans. After his first engagment in battle, which was at Bull Run, he was invited by General Longstreet, commanding the 1st. corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, to a position on his staff. He accepted, and received the commission of assistant adjutant and inspector general. On May 5, 1862, he was promoted major, by the individual initiative of General Lee, for gallantry, which occurred under the great commander's personal observation, at the battle of Williamsburg.

On September 17th, 1862, he was made lieutenant colonel. On May 5, 1864, he was commissioned full colonel and, as such, he was the ranking officer on General Longstreet's staff until the close of the war. As Colonel Fairfax has been repeatedly referred to in print, without his authority, as General Longstreet's "Chief of staff," it may relevantly be observed here that no such title as "Chief of staff" officially existed in the Confederate States army.

When the curtain had fallen at Appomattox, Colonel Fairfax returned to his Loudoun home and began to gather the scraps of a shattered fortune. Like many another defendant in the Lost Cause, this was his severest battle of them all. His property, Leesylvania, on the Potomac, had been confiscated by the Federal government, and, in time, his Oak Hill homestead passed away, though, happily, to return into the ownership of his family,

through the Hon. Henry Fairfax, his oldest son. Subsequently his Bellgrove property, at Leesburg, was disposed of, and having bought back the confiscated Leesylvania, he retired thereto to live. And there to-day 1907, overlooking the land of his fathers across the Potomac, this venerable survivor of the olden type of Virginian is spending his evening years, remembering more of the phases of life that are past than of what he sees of the present.

Since the above sketch was put in type, Colonel Fairfax died at his home, Leesylvania, on the Potomac, Prince William county, Virginia, on March 22, 1908.

THOMAS FITZHUGH

FITZHUGH, THOMAS, educator, was born at "Longwood," Goochland county, Virginia, October 12, 1862. He is the son of William Henry Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Mary Anne Harrison, and on both his paternal and maternal side is descended from and connected with the oldest and most distinguished families in Virginia. From the Harrison family have come two presidents of the United States, a governor of Virginia, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; while among the Fitzhughs have been many of the best and ablest men in the colony and the commonwealth.

Thomas Fitzhugh went to school as a youth in the private schools of Fredericksburg; and thence entered the academic department of the University of Virginia in 1879, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Master of Arts. During the session of 1881-1882, he was an instructor in Bingham's school, at Hillsboro, North Carolina; and after his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1883, he became professor of Latin in Central university, at Richmond, Kentucky. He remained here for only a short time, becoming first assistant at the Bellevue high school, Bedford county, Virginia, and continuing at Bellevue in that capacity till 1889, when he was called to the chair of Latin in the University of Texas, a position which he filled with distinction and a growing reputation for scholarship and ability as a teacher up to 1899. In the last named year, upon the recommendation of Colonel William E. Peters, then professor of Latin in the University of Virginia, Mr. Fitzhugh was elected, as his successor, by the visitors of the university, with the understanding that Colonel Peters would retire from the chair at the expiration of three years, and that Mr. Fitzhugh was to be given a three years' leave of absence for study in Europe. During the summer of 1890 he had pursued a post-graduate course of studies in classical philology at Rome and Pompeii; and from June, 1892, to August, 1893, he had been a student in

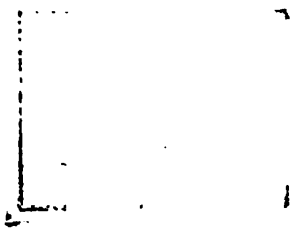
the University of Berlin. Accepting the offer made by the visitors of the University of Virginia in 1899, he returned in June of that year to Berlin and renewed his studies in the university there, remaining until March, 1902. From March to September, 1902, he traveled and studied in Greece and the Orient, impressing upon his mind by personal contact and observation the histories and associations of the ancient literatures, and laying the capstone to that enlarged and catholic scholarship in "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," which has caused the great German professor, Huebner, of the University of Berlin to say of him that no better man in America could be found for the chair of Latin in the University of Virginia.

Returning to America he assumed the duties of his chair in the University of Virginia in 1902.

Mr. Fitzhugh is a member of the American Philological association of the Archeological institute of America; of the Modern Language association of America; of the American Dialect society; and of the Classical association of England and Wales. He published in 1897 "The Philosophy of the Humanities" from the University of Chicago Press; and in 1900, "Outlines of a System of Classical Pedagogy," Mayer and Mueller, Berlin. He has been a frequent contributer to educational and philological journals.

Mr. Fitzhugh married on June 23, 1892, Miss Katharine Lefevre, daughter of the Rev. Doctor J. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore, Maryland, one of the most distinguished divines and leaders of the Presbyterian church in America. Mrs. Fitzhugh died at the University of Virginia, February 7, 1901. Mr. Fitzhugh was married again, at The Hague, in Holland, August 24, 1905, to Miss Gertrude Goldstuecker, of Berlin, Prussia.

The address of Mr. Fitzhugh is University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.



Yours Truly

N. F. Fleetwood

PURNELL FLEETWOOD

FLEETWOOD, PURNELL, farmer, merchant, banker, was born on a farm near the village of Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, August 17, 1847, the son of William Mary Everals Fleetwood. He is of English lineage, and is descended from a Purnell Fleetwood, who with two brothers, left England just prior to the War of 1812, and after serving in that settled in this country. His father, who was a modest, and hospitable man, owned a small farm and store of [illegible], and when Purnell was about twelve years of age, he moved with his family to Caroline county, Maryland. There he grew to manhood. He worked on the farm during his immature years and received, in the meantime, a good common school education in the public schools of Sussex county, Delaware and of Caroline county, Maryland.

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Fleetwood was induced to accept a clerkship in the store of a friend of his father's family who had come to Virginia a couple of years previously, and had settled in Sussex county, Virginia, near Waverly. From that time on, his career has been identified with his adopted state. He retained his position in the old Blackwater store about two years, but his desire to develop an independent business of his own, in merchandising, in connection with farming, was uppermost in his mind. He started, at that time, with a cash capital of about two thousand dollars, but with unlimited confidence in himself, and a determination to do something worth while, and plenty of energy. Before long his business grew too large and too [illegible] for the old roads location and he moved it into Waverly.

At that time Waverly was a small village, with a population of about one hundred inhabitants, and its future growth and the developing interests of Mr. Fleetwood, the nucleus of which was P. Fleetwood and company. This firm continued as such from 1872 until 1903 when the business was incorporated under the name of P. Fleetwood company, incorporated, the sales meanwhile having increased from $10,000 per year to upwards of $60,000 per year at the present time.

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At that time Waverly was a small village, with less than one hundred inhabitants, and its future growth was largely due to the developing interests of Mr. Fleetwood, the title of whose firm was P. Fleetwood and company. This name was retained from 1872 until 1903 when the business was incorporated under the style P. Fleetwood company, incorporated, the sales meanwhile having increased from $10,000 per year to upwards of $100,000 per year at the present time.

In 1890, The Waverly Peanut company was established and incorporated, with Mr. Fleetwood as general manager. This concern was an immediate success and its growth since has been almost phenomenal, the annual business having increased from about $75,000 to about a quarter of a million dollars. In the same year, under his lead, the Bank of Waverly was established, and he was elected its first president, which position he still (1906) holds. After a career of six years, this financial institution, under Mr. Fleetwood's administration, has increased its resources from $15,000 to $360,000. He is also director of the Virginia National Bank of Petersburg, Virginia, and president of the Waverly Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1902 with a paid up capital stock of $25,000.

Besides the large business interests in which Mr. Fleetwood has been the guiding and controlling spirit, he has given much time and energy to the general welfare of the town of Waverly itself. When the borough was incorporated he was elected first president of the town council, and held that position for a period of eighteen years, declining reëlection on account of the pressure of private interests. During that period and since, he has been active in behalf of the educational facilities of Waverly, and, in 1890, accepted a place on the school board. The result of the concerted effort by this body has been the erection of a fine public school building, with all modern improvements; and a seating capacity for about two hundred pupils, and its delivery to the citizens of Waverly free of incumbrance.

Mr. Fleetwood has always been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, though he has never aspired to office. More than a quarter of a century ago, he was elected and reëlected county supervisor of Sussex county, in which capacity he served with distinct credit, but in later years he refused to accept the nomination for state senator when it was equivalent to an election. He has never failed to vote for the Democratic nominee for president of the United States except when "Free Silver" was made the issue, and then he refrained from voting at all. He has never considered local government as an element of party politics, but has considered it part of his civic duty to help improve local conditions with whatever expenditure of time and thought that it was in his power to bestow.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Astrea lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 246, of which he has been treasurer for more than fifteen years. Outside of active duties, in which he takes keen delight, he is very fond of gunning and the chase. Work to him has been a tonic and always an inspiration. His own successes, too, have had their effect in firing his ambition to proceed to other and greater successes. In a conversation with the writer touching the essential elements of success in life he expressed himself as follows: "Be honest, open and candid in all business transactions whether large or small; study yourself, and find out, if possible, the work or business for which you are best fitted; then take care that your best energies and thoughts are directed to excel in it; other things being equal, success will follow."

Mr. Fleetwood has been married twice. First, on November 24, 1874, to Sallie Bett Chappell, daughter of R. A. and E. R. Chappell of Waverly, Virginia, who died in the summer of 1888, leaving five children: Blanche Marguerite; Purnell; Harvey; Lizzie May, and Sallie. His second marriage occurred on November 13, 1890, to Nina Holt, the only daughter of Colonel B. W. L. Holt, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He has five children living (1907) by his first marriage and one, Holt Overby, by his present wife.

His address is Waverly, Sussex County, Virginia.

ABEL McIVER FRASER

FRASER, ABEL McIVER, D. D., minister of the Presbyterian church, was born in Sumter county, South Carolina, June 14, 1856, and his parents were Thomas Boone Fraser and Sarah Margaret McIver. His earliest known ancestor was Andrew Moore, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Sadsbury, Pennsylvania, in 1723; another was John Fraser, who came from Scotland to Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1745; and still another was Roderick McIver, who came from Scotland to Welsh Neck settlement, Darlington county, South Carolina, previous to 1761. Probably his most distinguished ancestor was Col. Andrew Love, who fought on the American side in the battle of King's Mountain. Evander McIver was a soldier on the same side in the War of the Revolution.

In childhood and youth the subject of our sketch was well and strong. His home was in a town of about four thousand inhabitants, but he made frequent and extended visits to the country. At the age of seven years he lost his mother, and when the war closed he was only nine years old. The family was without money or servants, and much of the household work devolved on the children. He had to keep his own room in order, and to be useful in a way in domestic work. This experience taught him never to be ashamed of any honest work and to respect every man who works.

He had no difficulty in obtaining an education beyond that inherent in the task and the trouble of weak eyes. He was prepared for college by Thomas P. McQueen in Sumter county, South Carolina, and having attended Davidson college, North Carolina, for the usual time he received, in 1876, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having, from his earliest years, felt the call to preach, he attended the Columbia Theological seminary, South Carolina, for three years, was graduated in 1880, and during the same year he began the active work of life at Frankfort, Kentucky. From 1881 to 1893 he was pastor of Mr. Horeb church in

Fayette county, Kentucky, and for a part of that time Walnut Hill and Bethel churches in the same county were grouped with Mt. Horeb under his care. From March, 1893, to the present (1908) time he has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Staunton, Virginia. He was moderator of the Presbytery of West Lexington in September, 1881; of the Presbytery of Lexington in October, 1894; and of the Synod of Virginia in October, 1903. He was also a member of the Southern Presbyterian General assembly at Atlanta in 1882, and in New Orleans in 1898. In 1904 he was elected coördinate secretary of foreign missions for the Southern Presbyterian church, but declined the honor. In 1896, he was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his alma mater, Davidson college, North Carolina.

In 1901, Dr. Fraser received an invitation to the pastorate of the first church of Macon, Georgia, but declined the call in deference to the wishes of his friends in Staunton. The following is an extract from an article which appeared in the "Staunton Daily News," January 20, 1901: "Dr. Fraser has served the First Church (of Staunton) about eight years, having been called here from Kentucky, succeeding the late Rev. Dr. D. K. McFarland. Coming into the Lexington Presbytery and the Synod of Virginia as a stranger he has gradually come to be one of the most influential ministers in those bodies. His progress has not been made by any self-seeking on his part, for it would be difficult to find a man of greater modesty and humbleness, but it has been due to his simple and lovable ways, coupled with marked ability as a man and preacher. Presbyterians have found him a clear expounder of the Scriptures of the old Scotch Covenanter type, who has himself found in them consolation and been able to bring it to others, without seeking new interpretations or casting aside the old doctrines. His influence in the community in bringing all dominations into close fellowship, whilst quietly and unostentatiously exercised, has been very great. In his own congregation this quiet force has produced results for good that are incalculable and will prove lasting. In the county also affection for Dr. Fraser is deep-rooted, and many tender expressions came from county Presbyterians yesterday, who heard of the call."

Dr. Fraser is chaplain of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Staunton, Virginia. His favorite relaxation is walking and quiet home games. In politics, he is a Democrat who has, nevertheless, exercised the right of abstaining from voting for party candidates, when he was convinced that they were unworthy. Thus, not believing in free silver, he voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896.

In reply to the question what books he had found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, he answers: "I read the Bible through when I was thirteen years old. That impressed me more than any other reading I ever did. Next to that in its effect upon me was "Pilgrim's Progress." While studying geometry, logic, and the evidences of Christianity, I felt an expansion of mind such as I have never undergone at any other time."

Asked to state any lesson from partial failures for the sake of helping young people, Dr. Fraser says: "A closer application to study in my college days would have enabled me to attain to greater success. I have very often been unable to avail myself of opportunities for the lack of what I might easily have acquired at college. Subsequent application has never satisfactorily restored what I then lost." He has much that is valuable to say of the best means of promoting sound ideals in American life: "Belief in a personal God: a conviction of man's fall from a primitive state of holiness and the possibility of restoration through those divine arrangements known as The Plan of Salvation; a sense of stewardship to God in all possessions (property, position, influence, friendship, endowments of mind and body, etc.); and appreciation of the illimitable opportunities for personal development and service afforded by voluntary surrender of one's self to God and anticipation of the heavenly glory, supply a motive power in human life with which nothing else can compare."

Among the influences which have shaped his life he reckons the influences of home as supreme—the home of his childhood and that of his married life. The effect of early companionship was partly bad, but for the most part negative. Hardly any

difference existed in the force of the influences of school, private study and contract with men in active life—all of which were distinct and strong.

On July 14, 1881, he married Octavia Blanding. Six children were born to them of whom five survive at the present writing.

His address is No. 16 North Coalter Street, Staunton, Virginia.

PETER MERIWETHER FRY

PETER MERIWETHER, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 21, 1856. His parents were Col. William H. Fry and Jane Margaret (Watson) Fry. His ancestry began with Joshua Fry, who was educated at Oxford [illegible] and settled in Essex county, Virginia, between 1710 and 1720. He held many public offices; was master of the grammar school at William and Mary college; professor of mathematics; member of the house of burgesses, and presiding justice and county lieutenant of Albemarle. With Peter Jefferson, the father of Thomas Jefferson he made a most interesting map of Virginia. In 1754 he was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie as colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces with George Washington as major and next in command. He was stricken with fever at Fort Cumberland, and Washington and other officers attended the funeral. On a large oak tree Washington cut the following inscription which can be read to this day: "Under this oak tree lies the body of the good, the just and the noble Fry."

Rev. Henry Fry was the second son of Col. Joshua Fry, and the latter was father of Joshua Fry, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Hugh W. Fry, who was in business for years in Richmond, was president of Hollywood cemetery company, and of the old Dominion Iron and Nail works, and had a share in other business enterprises. His father Colonel William H. Fry, was in business in Richmond for years, was captain of the Richmond light infantry blues and colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment, and during the latter part of the war was stationed in Richmond in charge of Camp Lee. He owned an interest in several summer resorts, and was one of the best known men in Virginia.

Peter Meriwether Fry, the subject of this sketch, spent his time in early boyhood partly in the city and partly in the country. While he had no regular tasks, he would assist on the farm during the summer with many things. He had a private tutor un-

Washington D.C.

Very truly Yrs.

C. M. Fry.

he entered the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical institute, where he was graduated in agriculture in 1876. Mr. Fry read a great deal of history and literature and put much time upon the study of law, but never graduated or practiced the profession.

He began the active work of life as chief clerk at the Alleghany Springs during the season of 1876, representing his father's interest, liked the hotel business and determined to make the work his profession. From 1876 to 1895 he was chief clerk at the Alleghany Springs and the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, and since 1895 he has been employed at the Jefferson Hotel—the finest hotel in the South—first as chief clerk for one year and afterwards as manager.

Mr. Fry is a member of the Hermitage Golf club, and president of the Richmond Chapter of the V. P. I. Alumni association. He has always been fond of athletic sports, preferably base ball, but he has little time for such things at present.

In politics Mr. Fry, is a Democrat, who has never swerved from his party allegiance. In religious preferences he is a member of the Episcopal church. His advice to young men is never to keep so busy as not to have a little time each day for exercise in the open air.

On June 15, 1897, he married Miss Irene Virginia Hancock, and they have had three children all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is the Jefferson Hotel, Corner Franklin, Jefferson and Main Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

THEODORE STANFORD GARNETT

GARNETT, THEODORE STANFORD, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1844, and is the son of Theodore S. and Florentina I. (Moreno) Garnett. His father was a civil engineer, and was distinguished for integrity, energy, and ability. Mrs. Florentina Garnett, wife of Theodore S., Sr., and mother of Theodore S., Jr., was the daughter of Francisco Moreno, a Spaniard, who settled in Pensacola, Florida, when Florida was still a Spanish colony.

The Garnetts are one of the most distinguished families in Virginia. The founder of the family in America was John, who settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, early in the colonial period. Some of John's descendants removed to Essex county, Virginia, where they became the progenitors of some of the most eminent Virginians, such as James Mercer Garnett, the famous agriculturist and rural economist; Robert Selden, the congressman; Richard B. and Robert Selden, Jr., prominent soldiers of the Southern Confederacy; Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett, a prominent political leader of the last generation; and James Mercer Garnett (his brother) one of the best living scholars of the present day.

In his childhood and youth, Theodore S. Garnett was active, healthy, and strong, fond of outdoor and athletic sports. He had no tasks except such as were entirely voluntary and afforded amusement. At ten years of age, he learned something of bricklaying, during a summer vacation—and he believes that every boy should be taught some form of manual labor. His elementary education was received at the Episcopal high school, of Virginia, and he took higher academic studies at the University of Virginia while studying law. In between these two periods of study, he gave four years of his life to the service of his state in the War between the Sections. At seventeen years of age he obeyed the call of Virginia, and enrolled himself in her forces. First he served in the Hanover artillery; afterward, he served as a private in company F, 9th Virginia cavalry; was a courier

for General J. E. B. Stuart, and was promoted January 27, 1864 aide-de-camp. After General Stuart's death, he was reappointed first lieutenant of the Provisional Army Confederate States and assigned to duty on the staff of General W. H. F. Lee, and on March 1, 1865, was made captain and assistant adjutant general of General W. P. Roberts's North Carolina cavalry brigade, and served as such up to the surrender at Appomattox. In October, 1900, he was elected major-general commanding Virginia division of United Confederate veterans.

After the war, young Captain Garnett entered the University of Virginia, to complete his academic education and to study law. At that institution, he came under the influence of John B. Minor, the great law professor, and of William H. McGuffey, the famous professor of moral philosophy; scholars differing widely in mental characteristics and in methods of teaching, and yet both well fitted to influence a young man in the formative period of life.

After completing his course at the University of Virginia, Theodore S. Garnett was licensed to practice law, which was his profession through his own personal choice, influenced to some extent by the advice of his elder brother, and which he has pursued continuously in the state and federal courts since 1869. He served three years (1870-73) as judge of Nansemond county, Virginia. For over thirty years, he has practiced in Norfolk, Virginia, where he stands high with his colleagues at the bar and with his fellow-citizens in general.

Judge Garnett is a member of the Virginia state library board, of the board of trustees of the Virginia Theological seminary and high school, a member of the Virginia bar association and of the American bar association. Recently he was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society of the College of William and Mary, a just recognition of his high attainments.

From his youth to the present time, Judge Garnett has "borne without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." Fortunate in his parentage and rearing, fortunate in his early opportunities for study and reading, he has not only maintained the prestige of his family, but has earned personally high and honorable positions and reputation.

Judge Garnett has been twice married: first to Emily Eyre Baker, of Norfolk, Virginia; second, to Mrs. Louisa Bowdoin, of Northampton county, Virginia. His home is in Norfolk, Virginia.

VAN FRANKLIN GARRETT

GARRETT, VAN FRANKLIN, M. D., professor of natural science in William and Mary college, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 31, 1846, and his parents were Robert Major Garrett and Susan Comfort Winder.

Among his earliest known ancestors in America were Colonel John Winder, who settled, in 1664, in Somerset county, Maryland; Sir George Yeardley, governor of Virginia, in 1619; and Samuel Timson, a prominent merchant and planter, of York county, Virginia. Sir George Yeardley is one of the brightest names in Virginia history, for it was during his administration July 30, 1619, that the first law-making body of representatives elected by the people assembled at Jamestown.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a physician of excellent reputation, who served as mayor of Williamsburg and superintendent of the Eastern State hospital. His mother was a woman of refinement and purity of character, and exerted a strong influence on his moral and spiritual life.

The subject of this sketch was a strong, healthy boy, who passed his early life in the small city of Williamsburg, where he attended a private elementary school and a private academy. During the War of 1861-65 he attended the Virginia Military institute at Lexington. After resigning as a cadet, he became a member of Thompson's Flying artillery. He took part in the famous battle of New Market, where the cadets so bravely distinguished themselves. After the war, by the wish and advice of his father, he determined to be a physician, and for that purpose attended the University of Virginia for one session and afterwards Bellevue hospital, New York, where he was graduated in 1868, as Doctor of Medicine.

In 1869, he began the active work of life as a teacher in Giles college, Pulaski, Tennessee, but he soon returned home and engaged in farming and in the practice of medicine.

In this work he continued until 1888, when on the reorgani-

zation of William and Mary college he was elected professor of natural science at the college, a position which he still holds.

In the discharge of his duties, Doctor Garrett is conscientious, diligent and high-toned, and he is greatly beloved by both students and professors. In 1872 he received from the College of William and Mary the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and he has served for several terms as a member of the council of Williamsburg.

He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and for many years has been vestryman and church warden of Bruton Episcopal church in Williamsburg. Chess is his favorite amusement during his leisure hours.

On April 29, 1896, Doctor Garrett married Harriet Guion Nicholls, daughter of Governor Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana, and they have three children now living.

His address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

FRANK GILMER

GILMER, FRANK, lawyer, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 29, 1857. His father was George Christopher Gilmer, a prominent farmer of Albemarle, who was noted for his energy and activity up to the period of his old age, and who was a frequent and interesting contributor to the agricultural papers and other publications of his day. He had been a man of very considerable wealth before the breaking out of the War between the States, owning more than a hundred negro slaves and several thousand acres of land; but financial misfortunes, consequent upon the changed conditions of life after the war, caused the loss of his property. His slaves having been freed, his farm on Buckeyeland creek in Albemarle was later sold to foreclose a mortgage, when his son, Frank, became the purchaser, in order that his father and mother might not have to move in their old age from the home where they had spent the larger part of their lives. The mother of Frank Gilmer was Mildred Wirt Duke. She was a sister of the late Honorable R. T. W. Duke, of Albemarle county, who was distinguished as a lawyer of his period, and as a Confederate soldier and colonel; and was for many years commonwealth's attorney of Albemarle county, and later a Democratic member of congress from Virginia.

Mr. Gilmer's first ancestor in America on his paternal side was Doctor George Gilmer, who came from Scotland to Virginia in 1731, and settled at Williamsburg. His son George Gilmer moved to Albemarle county, and lived on an estate which he acquired near Charlottesville, known as "Pen Park," which was later for a time the residence of William Wirt, who married Mildred Gilmer, Doctor George Gilmer's daughter, in 1795. This marriage introduced Mr. Wirt to the acquaintance of many persons of eminence, including Doctor Gilmer's neighbors and personal friends, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, and thus greatly aided his ambition to achieve the distinguished career which Mr. Wirt afterwards accomplished. His

wife, Mildred Gilmer Wirt, whose name Mr. Frank Gilmer's mother bore, and whose kinswoman she was, did not long survive her marriage; and is buried at "Pen Park," where a marble tablet records her virtues in words composed by her gifted husband.

Mr. Frank Gilmer's early life was spent on his father's farm on Buckeyeland creek, where he went to preparatory schools, and engaged in the sports of an outdoor country life. At thirteen years of age he was sent to Hampden-Sidney college, where he remained during the session of 1870-1871. The next session he attended the classical school conducted in Charlottesville, Virginia, by Major Horace W. Jones, an accomplished and successful teacher of the period, whose influence upon his pupils has been illustrated in the subsequent prominent careers of very many of them. For two years after his session with Major Jones, Mr. Gilmer worked on his father's farm, saving up the money which he made; and in 1874 he went to Richmond college, where he remained for one session. In 1878, having determined to study law, he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, then conducted by the late Professors John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall. Here he remained a session taking the law course, and earning money to pay his way by keeping the postoffice at the university. During this session at the university Mr. Gilmer enjoyed the very unusual experience of having a personal acquaintance with each of the large number of the students, the opportunity for which was offered him by his connection with the local postoffice. After this session at the university, he studied for a summer in Professor John B. Minor's summer law school; and then opened a law office in the town of Charlottesville, where he has since practiced his profession with ability and success. In 1888 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for Charlottesville, and in 1889 was elected to that office, which he continuously occupied by the votes of his fellow citizens up to January, 1906. His administration of the duties of commonwealth's attorney was highly successful; and during the seventeen years in which he occupied the position he never had a case, which he had prosecuted and prepared on appeal, reversed by the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. He was the prosecuting attorney

in the famous case of the commonwealth versus J. Samuel McCue, former mayor of Charlottesville, for wife-murder, and managed the case with signal ability, securing, with his associated colleagues for the prosecution, Messrs. Micajah Woods, of Charlottesville, and Richard S. Ker, of Staunton, Virginia, the conviction of McCue, who was perhaps the most prominent, influential, highly connected and wealthy criminal, ever judicially executed in Virginia.

Mr. Gilmer is a Mason and a member of Widows Son lodge No. 60, of Charlottesville, of which lodge he is a past master; and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat in politics, and has never changed; and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married, in Columbia, South Carolina, March 17, 1886, Miss Rebecca Singleton Haskell, a daughter of Judge A. C. Haskell, of that city. Of their marriage have been born four children, of whom two sons, George Gilmer and Frank Gilmer, Jr., are now living.

Mr. Gilmer's address is 802 East Jefferson Street, Charlottesville, Virginia.

WILLIAM WOOD GLASS

GLASS, WILLIAM WOOD, farmer and lieutenant colonel of militia, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, March 14, 1835, and his parents were Thomas Rutherford Glass and Catherine Wood, his wife. On his paternal side he is descended from Samuel Glass, who came to Virginia with his wife, Mary Gamble, from County Down, Ireland in 1736, and settled at the head of Opequon creek in what is now Frederick county. They and their descendants rest in the Opequon burying ground at Kernstown. On his maternal side he comes from James Wood, who was grandfather of his mother, Catherine Wood. James Wood was a lieutenant in the British navy, as learned from an original letter written by Robert Wood, a grandson, and came to America with one of the colonial governors, probably Spotswood.

He was commissioned surveyor of Orange county by the president and masters of William and Mary county in 1734, and in 1742 he was commissioned colonel of horse and foot. He founded Winchester in 1752, and a map hanging in the clerk's office there shows a large extension which he made to the town a few years later. He was with Washington at Great Meadows, and in his note-book recorded the death of Colonel Frye, with a short account of the battle. Colonel Wood was the first clerk of the court of Frederick county, which at that time extended over a large part of the state of Virginia, and to the Ohio river. He held the office from 1743 until his death November 6, 1759. His records in his beautiful hand writing contain much matter of great historical interest. While a court-house was being built in the yard of his residence "Glen Burnie," he held the court in his own house, and it was here that Lord Fairfax took oath of office as proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. At "Glen Burnie," on the beautiful lawn, a large barbecue was held in honor of Washington's first election to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1758, Colonel Wood himself having been elected to the office as proxy for Washington. Washington's letter of thanks

to Colonel Wood acknowledging his services on this occasion may be found in Ford's "Writings of Washington." Colonel James Wood married Mary Rutherford, a member of a well known Scotch family, and had by her five children, all born at "Glen Burnie." They were: (1) General James Wood, who was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, president of the society of the Cincinnati in 1789, and tenth governor of Virginia. He married Jean Moncure of Richmond, Virginia, but left no children—his only daughter having died in youth. Wood county, West Virginia, was named for Governor Wood, and at the present a branch of the D. A. R. in West Virginia goes by his name: (2) Dr. John Wood, who married Susannah Baker, and left many descendants including the present Mrs. Lewis Nixon; (3) Robert Wood, grandfather of William Wood Glass, who married Comfort Welsh, of Maryland, and left many descendants; (4) Mary, who married Honorable Alexander White, member of the old congress and left no descendants; (5) Elizabeth, who married Colonel Burr Harrison, of the Revolutionary army.

Thomas Rutherford Glass, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer who served as lieutenant in the War of 1812, and took part in the defence of Baltimore and Fort McHenry. He was a talented conversationalist. His words were full of wit and humor, and he possessed that rugged independence of character and honesty natural to the Scotch-Irish stock from which he came.

The subject of this sketch was in early life rather frail in health, but like most country boys was fond of outdoor life and field sports in general. While his mother died when he was only eleven years of age, her influence, which took especially a religious turn, continued to be felt throughout his life. He attended Winchester academy and afterwards matriculated, in 1853, at Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, but stayed only one year. Soon after graduation he began the active work of life as a farmer and has continued in that noble occupation ever since. He lives near Winchester at "Glen Burnie," an estate inherited from his aunt Julia Wood, last surviving granddaughter of Colonel James Wood, who patented it and built the present house about 1730. At this old residence are preserved many

valuable historic letters from Washington, LaFayette, Thomas Jefferson, Nathaniel Greene, and others; and commissions from John Hancock, John Jay, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Governor William Gooch.

Colonel Glass was a lieutenant-colonel in militia when the war began in 1861, and saw active service for a short time, but soon resigned from the army on account of ill health. He has been indentified since the war with the Democratic party, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Colonel Glass has led the consistent life of a private gentleman, and with the exception of the office of school trustee he has held no public positions. He is a man of the highest integrity, and is held in the highest respect in the community in which he lives, and he has brought up a large family of worthy and respected men and women. He is a fitting exponent and representative of a long line of honorable ancestors.

Colonel Glass married twice—his first wife being Nannie L. Luckett, of Loudoun county, whom he married in 1861; and his second Nancy Rebecca Campbell, daughter of Robert Madison Campbell, to whom he was married in January, 1865. They have had seven children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

The address of Colonel Glass is Winchester, Virginia.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR GORDON

GORDON, WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, March 28, 1858, and is the son of James Gordon and Mary St. Clair Cooke. He is descended from the two brothers Colonel James and John Gordon, who came from Newry, County Down, Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, Virginia. (See sketch of Armistead C. Gordon for an account of the Gordon family). James Gordon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant distinguished by his integrity, energy and philanthropy. William St. Clair Gordon was rather a weakly child physically, but became strong and healthy. His early life was spent chiefly in the city and did not involve the necessity of manual labor. On both his intellectual and spiritual being the influence of his mother was particularly strong. He attended Thomas H. Norwood's University school and afterwards taught for several years in schools and academies. Later he studied medicine at the Medical college of Virginia. He was graduated in 1879 and afterwards took special medical courses in Jefferson college and in the University of Pennsylvania. This choice of a profession was the result of his own personal preference, and he was ambitious from early youth. He began the active practice of his profession in Richmond in 1880 and soon attained success. He has practiced in that city ever since. During this time he has been physician to the hustings court and city prison, and professor of physiology in the University college of medicine, of which he was one of the founders. For the past three years he has been professor of the practice of medicine and clinical medicine in that institution.

Dr. Gordon is sociable in his feelings and is a member of several prominent medical societies. While at college he joined the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity, and he is now a member of the Richmond Academy of medicine and surgery of which he was president, the Medical society of Virginia, the Tri-Association of Virginia and the Carolinas, and the American Medical association. He is also a member of the Richmond Educational society.

Dr. Gordon is a writer of much force and reputation, and is an investigator of great originality. He has written numerous articles for medical journals, and his "Recollections of the Old Quarter" is a literary production of much merit. He had made a valuable study of typhoid fever, and he is at present interested in the methods of preventing tuberculosis—that dread scourge which has hitherto defied modern science. Dr. Gordon's favorite forms of exercise and modes of relaxation are hunting, fishing, boat-rowing and horseback riding. The books which he has found most useful in life are the Bible, Shakespeare and the works of Addison, Scott, Goldsmith, Thackaray, and the other English classical writers. He read widely in youth, and biography and history were especially interesting to him.

His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination, and he is an elder in Grace Street church, Richmond, having been ordained March 15, 1903. In politics he is a Democrat.

Of the influences which have affected his life, the strongest has been that of home. Next in strength has been the influence of school, next that of private study; next that of companionship, and lastly that of contact with men in active life.

He is of the opinion that the preservation of physical health is one of the best means for strengthening ideals in American life. To this, add the old time virtues of determination, perseverance, obedience, truth, justice and tact.

On October 16, 1900, he married Katie B. Gordon, and five children have been born to them, only two of whom survive.

His address is 5 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

GEORGE GILMER GRATTAN

GRATTAN, GEORGE GILMER, lawyer, soldier, was born on a farm in Rockingham county, Virginia, on February 12, 1839, son of Major Robert and Martha Divers (Minor) Grattan. His father was of Irish lineage, a lawyer by education and farmer by occupation, known and respected for his integrity, courage and charity, whose first American ancestor, John Grattan, came from Ireland in 1737, and settled soon thereafter in Augusta county, Virginia. John Grattan was an elder in the Presbyterian church and one of the original trustees of Liberty Hall academy, Lexington, Virginia, now Washington and Lee university. Dr. George Gilmer, of Williamsburg, Virginia, was the great-grandfather of both Major Robert Grattan and Martha Divers Minor, and it may be truthfully said of him, as of John Grattan, that he was a man of unusual intelligence and education for those times and wielded a strong influence in his community.

The early years of George G. Grattan were spent in the country where he had the advantage of outdoor life. He was not physicially robust, but was, nevertheless, fond of vigorous sports and had a natural predilection for reading. His preparation for college, was largely obtained through private instruction, and under the teachers provided by his father for the education of his children. He entered the University of Virginia in 1857, and, after pursuing an academic course there for two years, he went to the University of Georgia (with the intention of settling in that state for the practice of his profession) from the law department of which he was graduated, with the degree of LL. B., in 1860. His uncle, Governor George R. Gilmer, of Georgia, had previously advised him to take up the practice of law at Lexington, Georgia, and after his admission to the bar, he followed this advice and began his professional career in the same year. Shortly thereafter, in May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, as a lieutenant in the 6th Georgia regiment, with which he served until appointed adjutant-general on the staff of

General A. H. Colquitt in the fall of 1862. He served in this capacity until he lost a leg at Cold Harbor, in 1864, and was compulsorily retired from further service.

After the war, Captain Grattan settled at Harrisonburg, Virginia, to resume the practice of law, and he has continued to reside there since 1866. He was appointed commonwealth's attorney for the county of Rockingham by Judge C. T. O'Ferrall, in 1878, and was elected to that office at the next election for the full term ending on January 1, 1883. In the last named year he was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates from Rockingham county. In 1885, he was elected judge of the county court of the same county and held that office for three terms—relinquishing it when the court was abolished under the new constitution.

In politics, Judge Grattan has always been a Democrat, and in religion, a Presbyterian, of which church he has been an elder since 1873. As a lawyer, as a soldier and as a jurist he has gained a deserved eminence, and he has no less distinguished himself in the more personal duties of private life. A man of culture, refined instincts, patriotic zeal, legal acumen, and undoubted integrity—he has contributed of them all to the upbuilding of his community and of his state. When asked his opinion on the elements of true success he made this reply: "The principles of the only true Teacher, grounded in love and faith, and followed with diligence and perseverance, will always insure the best development of true manhood and success in life." From his ripe judgment these words have a peculiar significance for every one who is formulating a life purpose and plan.

On October 18, 1870, Judge Grattan married Mary Ella Heneberger, daughter of A. E. and Mary Heneberger, of Harrisonburg, Virginia. They have had three children.

His address is Harrisonburg, Virginia.

JOHN JAMES GRAVATT

GRAVATT, JOHN JAMES, clergyman, son of John James and Mary Eliza Gravatt, was born in Port Royal, Caroline county, Virginia, May 14, 1853. His father was a physician of Port Royal, who was graduated with distinction from William and Mary college, and afterward took the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Doctor Gravatt was a man of the highest type, mentally and morally. From both of his parents the subject of this sketch received such training as fitted him to serve successfully in the ministry.

The Gravatts are lineally descended from Colonel Miles Cary, of Warwick county, Virginia, who came from England about 1645. He was a member of the council during Sir William Berkeley's administration, was escheator-general of Virginia, and for a time served in the royal navy. Colonel Miles Cary's son Miles, of Richneck, Warwick county, Virginia, was a member of the house of burgesses, a "visitor" and "rector" of William and Mary college, and surveyor-general of Virginia. Other distinguished ancestors of Rev. J. J. Gravatt are his great-grandfathers, Colonel Larkin Smith, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and Colonel John Ambler, of Jamestown, both distinguished in the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch made good use of the opportunities afforded by the schools in Caroline and then entered the preparatory department of the Virginia Theological seminary. Thence he entered the seminary proper, from which he was graduated in 1876. The one great hope of his young manhood was now realized. He was ordained to the office and work of a minister by the bishop of Virginia, and shortly thereafter was called to St. John's church, Hampton, Virginia, one of the oldest and most famous of the colonial churches now standing.

Of Mr. Gravatt's work in Hampton it is sufficient to say that for seventeen years he preached the gospel "in season and out of season," going in and out among his own people, and carrying his

great message to the veterans of the Soldiers' home, and to the Negroes and Indians of the Hampton Normal institute. His face was familiar to all in and around Hampton, and his name was a household word. In 1893, he accepted a call to the Bishop Moore Memorial church in Richmond, now known as Holy Trinity, where he has served with fidelity and success to the present time.

Mr. Gravatt does some extra work as chaplain of militia and chaplain in beneficiary or eleemosynary orders. He is a Democrat, but does not take an active part in political affairs.

From his ancestors, Mr. Gravatt inherited noble aspirations. In his home he had moral and religious training and lofty examples. By private study, he fostered the love of the true, the beautiful and the good that was born in him.

April 29, 1879, Mr. Gravatt married Indie Wray Jones. They have had three children, of whom two are now living.

Mr. Gravatt's address is 710 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Truly yours
J. M. Gwyn

JOHN MOREHEAD GWYN

GWYN, JOHN MOREHEAD, was born at Mt. Airy, Surry county, North Carolina, and his parents were Hugh and Rosamond Gwyn. The family came from South Carolina to North Carolina, but it is believed to have come first from Virginia; for Hugh Gwyn was one of the first emigrants to that part of Virginia, now called Mathews county. Gwyn's island at the mouth of the Piankatank river was named after him, and it is famous as the place where Lord Dunmore took refuge with his camp followers in the early days of the American revolution. Mr. Hugh Gwyn, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer distinguished for his charity, honesty, industry and morality, who at one time served as a representative in the general assembly of North Carolina.

John Morehead Gwyn was a strong healthy boy, who from earliest days, except when he was at school, was actively engaged in some useful employment. He received such an education as could be obtained from the common schools of the county, but he was naturally very eager to become self-supporting and he began work on his own account in 1863, in Wythe county, Virginia, as manager for Captain David Graham, a large stock raiser in that section of the state.

He served in the civil war being commissioned second lieutenant in the 2[illegible] of North Carolina troops commanded by Colonel W. W[illegible]. When the war ended, nothing was left to him but a [illegible] farm. Everything else was lost — [illegible] destroyed in the [illegible] rendered valueless by the results of war. Stern necessity [illegible] inspiration of a renewed attempt his part to establish [illegible]. He took up, with [illegible] and an enthusiasm [illegible] ured success, the [illegible] farmer, and live[illegible] and by his large [illegible] and in stock, he [illegible] for the [illegible] western Virginia. [illegible] engaged in business [illegible] of his state. He [illegible]

JOHN MOREHEAD GWYN

GWYN, JOHN MOREHEAD, was born at Mt. Airy, Surry county, North Carolina, and his parents were Hugh and Rosamond Gwyn. The family came from South Carolina to North Carolina, but it is believed to have come first from Virginia; for Hugh Gwyn was one of the first emigrants to that part of Virginia, now called Mathews county. Gwyn's island at the mouth of the Pianketank river was named after him, and it is famous as the place where Lord Dunmore took refuge with his camp followers in the early days of the American revolution. Mr. Hugh Gwyn, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer distinguished for his charity, honesty, industry and morality, who at one time served as a representative in the general assembly of North Carolina.

John Morehead Gwyn was a strong healthy boy, who from his earliest days, except when he was at school, was actively engaged in some rural employment. He received such an education as could be obtained from the common schools of the country, but he was ambitiously eager to become self-supporting and he began work on his own account in 1863, in Wythe county, Virginia, as manager for Captain David Graham, a large stock raiser in that section of the state.

He served in the Civil war, being commissioned second lieutenant in the 21st regiment of North Carolina troops commanded by Colonel W. W. Kirkland. When the war ended, nothing was left to him but a small farm. Everything else was lost— either destroyed in the conflict or rendered valueless by the results of the war. Stern necessity was the inspiration of a renewed attempt on his part to establish himself in life. He took up, with a courage and an enthusiasm which insured success, the business of a farmer, and live-stock trader; and by his large interests, in land and in stock, he has done much for the prosperity of Southwestern Virginia. He has been very successful. While thus engaged in business he has also devoted time to the civil service of his state. He has been for four terms county supervisor; and

in 1897 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, in which branch of the general assembly he served one term. He showed himself deeply and intelligently interested in all legislative measures to promote enlightened agriculture and successful stock raising in Virginia. Mr. Gwyn has always enjoyed excellent health. He takes much exercise on horseback, riding about the country and looking after the farms and his stock.

In politics he is a Democrat who believes in the principles of his party and is loyal to his convictions. He believes that a wise course for young men who wish to attain success in life, is to "choose a business you will like, stick to it, and work hard."

On November 2, 1866, he married Miss Sallie Crockett, and has had five children, of whom three (1908) survive.

Intelligent observers of the progress which is made, from decade to decade, in securing to the farmers of our country and to their families, their fair share of the increasing prosperity and the greater physical comforts and conveniences in which commercial prosperity expresses itself in the life of a nation, must recognize as among our "men of mark," those enterprising men, of whom Mr. Gwyn is a distinguished example, who by their foresight, their enterprise and their personal energy make markets, and open the way to money-making, for the farmers of the entire section of their state.

Mr. Gwyn's address is Chatham Hill, Smyth County, Virginia.

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JAMES THOMAS WATT HAIRSTON

HAIRSTON, GENERAL JAMES THOMAS WATT, of Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, on the 25th of January, 1835. Peter Hairston, the first American ancestor of that family name, came to this country in 1747, settling in Campbell county, Virginia. He had followed the fortunes of the Pretender; and he left Scotland after the battle of Culloden Moor. On his mother's side, members of the Staples family came to America in 1638, settling in Massachusetts; and in 1666 John Staples had removed to Virginia and married Miss Penn, of Patrick county, Virginia. His father, Hardin Hairston, was a planter and a manufacturer of tobacco in Virginia, and afterward a cotton planter in Mississippi, who served as quartermaster in the War of 1812 and was afterward associate-justice of Patrick county, Virginia;—a "man of great energy, close attention to business, strict ideas, strong prejudices, and constant in his friendships." His mother's family (she was a Miss Perkins) had settled in Henrico county, Virginia, in 1620. Hardin Hairston married Miss Sallie Stovall Staples, daughter of John Staples, of Henry county.

Their son, James Thomas Watt Hairston, passed his boyhood on his father's plantation; and because his health in his early boyhood was delicate, he devoted much time to athletic exercises and out-of-door life, throughout his youth and in his early manhood. He attended the schools within reach of his early home; and in them, with some assistance from private instructors, he was prepared for a course in civil and military engineering. He pursued such a course at the Virginia Military institute; and was graduated in 1858. In January, 1859, he established himself as a cotton planter, in Lowndes county, Mississippi, upon a plantation, and with a working force of slaves, given to him by his father.

In the Civil war he was in the Confederate service from the taking of Fort Barancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, serving as captain of the prairie guards. While the first Confed-

erate Congress was in session, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Confederate States regular cavalry, stationed at Montgomery, Alabama; and after this, he was employed by the state of Mississippi, mustering in troops for the Confederate service. On May 1st, 1861, he was mustered into the regular Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia, and was commissioned captain of Company E, 11th regiment Mississippi volunteers, and ordered to Harper's Ferry. In the Summer of 1861 a severe attack of fever, beginning July 2d, incapacitated him for field duty for four months, and he asked for service which he could discharge until he regained his strength. In October, 1861, he was made commandant of Libby prison, in Richmond, Virginia, holding that position until May, 1862. "The Blue and the Gray," a journal published at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, expressed high appreciation of Commandant Hairston's treatment of the Federal prisoners while he was in command of Libby prison.

When he had recovered strength for active service, in May, 1862, he was ordered to report to General James E. B. Stuart, who was then operating on the Rappahannock. He was appointed inspector of outposts, and afterward inspector and acting adjutant general of the division, remaining on General Stuart's staff for nearly two years, for a part of the time acting as chief of staff; and he took part in all the battles fought by General Stuart during that time. Early in 1864, he suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and was compelled to ask a transfer to a point farther in the South; and there he served during the year 1864 and until the surrender of the Confederate troops there in July, 1865.

Since the close of the war he has continued his business as a cotton planter in Mississippi. His plantation, called "Hairston," which was named after and inherited from his father, is situated near Crawford and contains about eight thousand acres of land. He removed to Virginia in 1889, and located at Beaver Creek where he has a fine farm of about four thousand acres, and is largely interested in the cultivation of tobacco.

On the 24th of June, 1873, he married Miss Elizabeth Perkins Hairston, daughter of Marshall and Ann Hairston of Henry county, Virginia. They have had two children, one of whom is now (1907) living.

General Hairston has never held any political or civil office, nor has he ever sought office. In his political associations he is indentified with the Democratic party, and he never swerved from allegiance to the party of his choice. By religious conviction as well as by early training, he is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Elks. As a young man he was fond of athletic sports. For the last fifteen years he has been an invalid, and has found his only exercise and recreation in driving a motor car.

To the young men of Virginia he offers this advice: "Truthfulness and honesty, with close attention to business, will insure success for almost any man."

The address of General Hairston is Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.

J. CLEVELAND HALL

HALL, J. CLEVELAND, minister and rector, was born in San Francisco, California, April 20, 1854; and his parents were Thomas Jefferson Hall and Francesca Cleveland, his wife. The Halls and the Clevelands were of English stock who came to this country in the eighteenth century. The history of pioneer settlements in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia and the history of the Revolutionary war and the different wars that have succeeded it include the mention of the family names, and always in honorable connection. Thomas Jefferson Hall was a broker, who dealt in stocks, bonds and cotton in New Orleans, and was president of the Mississippi Valley Navigation company, and secretary of the Ship Island Canal company. During the War between the States he served in Harrison's brigade of New Orleans volunteers, and was first lieutenant at the time of the organization and major at the close of the war. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the office of treasurer of the state of Louisiana. His marked characteristics were business acumen, courage, old school courtesy, and a genial and soldierly turn of mind.

J. Cleveland Hall, his oldest son, spent his early life in New Orleans and exhibited a special taste for reading and literature, mathematics and languages being his favorite studies. After attending the local schools he was sent, in 1871, to the United States Military academy, at West Point, New York, but resigned before graduation to enter civil life, in which for fourteen years he was engaged in active and successful business pursuits. He was for some time in the life and fire insurance business in New York, afterwards in the hardware business in New York, and still later in the real estate and insurance business in Kansas City, Missouri. In all of these vocations Mr. Hall met with marked success, but, while in the latter city, he felt a call to a more elevated and philanthropic field of labor. He took great interest in Sunday school and mission work, and determined to enter the ministry. He studied in 1888 at the Union Theological

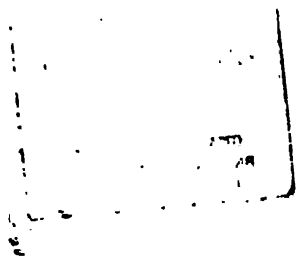
seminary, in Virginia, and soon after took charge of the Manchester, Virginia, Presbyterian church. In 1890 he resigned and became a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained by Bishop Whittle to the diaconate in 1891, and had charge of Zion church, Fairfax, Virginia, and Falls Church, Virginia. The same year he was advanced by Bishop Whittle to the priesthood at Berryville, Virginia. From 1892 to 1895 he was rector of Christ church, Roanoke, Virginia. From 1895 to the present time (1907) he has been rector of Epiphany church, Danville, Virginia, succeeding Rev. George W. Dame, D. D., whose pastorate had lasted 55 years, he having been the organizer and first rector of the parish.

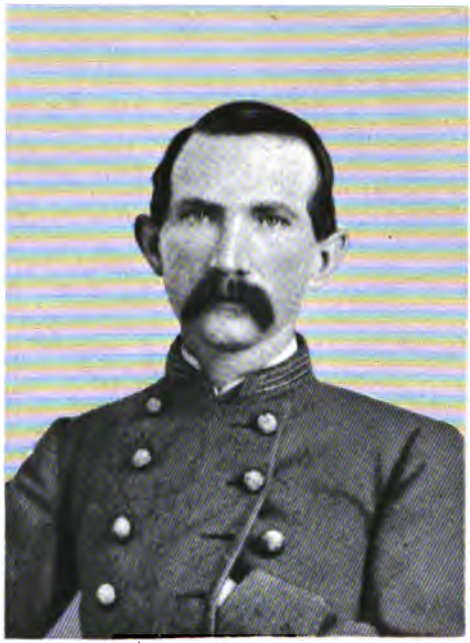
He is a Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is past eminent commander of Dove Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, Danville, Virginia, and for eleven years, with the exception of the year he was eminent commander, he was their prelate. For the past six years he has been chaplain of the 70th regiment of Infantry, Virginia volunteers. In politics he is, as his father and grandfather were before him, a member of the Democratic party, whose principles he loyally approves.

Mr. Hall's opinion of the relative strength of the influences which have affected his life is interesting. To quote his words: "My boyhood home settled and adjusted an unchangeable religious conviction. My West Point education gave me military carriage, and personal pride and self-control. Private study and constant reading have afforded a general view of affairs, historical, scientific, philosophical and literary. Making but few intimate friendships in childhood and youth, men became my special study on leaving West Point, and friendships were sought, and the confidence of others sought and sustained. To the ensuing and constant contact with men in active business, professions, and politics, I attribute the greater part of my success." From his own experience and observation he is of the opinion that the methods best calculated to strengthen American ideals and to promote true success are "Practical religion in the home,

founded upon the Bible and the Christian religion; membership in some Christian church; cleanliness of body and mind; familiarity with human history, as recorded in books, and in the making, as exemplified by modern movement and life; and a determination to secure and maintain self control and self mastery."

His address is 115 Jefferson Street, Danville, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.





Capt. R. J. Hancock,
9th La. Regt.

HARD JOHNSON HANCOCK

OCK, RICHARD JOHNSON, was born in L[illegible]
ne county, Alabama, March 22, 18[illegible]. His father,
thaniel Hancock, was born in Onslow county, North
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d Elizabeth Hightower, daughter of Jordan J. H[illegible]
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broker. He removed from Alabama to Bossier
isiana, in 1848.

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f age, when he began work as salesman in a drygoods
his industry and attention to business, he made
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isiana, under Colonel David F. Boyd, later superin-
the Louisiana State university. He had taught school
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volunteered in a local company, as a private of in-
was elected third lieutenant June, 1861, and first lieu-
ril, 1862. He served in the Confederate States army
the war, and participated in many of the battles of
lous struggle. He was at Cross Keys, Port Republic,
Harbor, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Bristow
econd Manassas, first and second Fredericksburg,
inchester, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Bridge, M[illegible]
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ster, Virginia, where he was cap[illegible]

Capt. A. J. Hancock,
2d Ga. Regt.

RICHARD JOHNSON HANCOCK

HANCOCK, RICHARD JOHNSON, was born in Limestone county, Alabama, March 22, 1838. His father, Nathaniel Hancock, was born in Onslow county, North Carolina, December 29, 1802, and was the eldest child of William Hancock, who was born October 15, 1773. They removed from North Carolina to North Alabama about 1820. Nathaniel Hancock married Elizabeth Hightower, daughter of Jordan J. Hightower, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in 1824, and settled in Limestone county, Alabama, where he was a farmer, merchant, and cotton-broker. He removed from Alabama to Bossier parish, Louisiana, in 1848.

Richard was left motherless at twelve and fatherless at sixteen years of age, when he began work as salesman in a drygoods store. By his industry and attention to business, he made enough money to complete his education in a private school at Homer, Louisiana, under Colonel David F. Boyd, later superintendent of the Louisiana State university. He had taught school and read law twenty months, when the War between the States broke out, and, on the day on which his state seceded from the Union, he volunteered in a local company, as a private of infantry, but was elected third lieutenant June, 1861, and first lieutenant, April, 1862. He served in the Confederate States army throughout the war, and participated in many of the battles of that tremendous struggle. He was at Cross Keys, Port Republic, first Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Bristow Station, second Manassas, first and second Fredericksburg, second Winchester, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Bridge, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania court-house, Hanover junction, second Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Washington city, last Winchester, and was in many other engagements. He was wounded in the neck near Groveton, at second Manassas; and was wounded severely in the hip and promoted captain at Gettysburg. He was wounded in the chest and came near dying at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, where he was captured. He escaped

from the Federal hospital at Winchester, and rejoined the Confederate army at New Market. He was again captured by the enemy near Charlottesville, where he had been detailed as a member of an army examining board; but again escaped.

In June, 1865, Captain Hancock settled on his farm of "Ellerslie" in Albemarle county, where he has since engaged successfully in the business of farming and stock-raising. Among his horses have been many that have been conspicuous upon the race-tracks, among them the celebrated Eolus, Eole, Morello, etc.

On November 22, 1864, Captain Hancock married Thomasia Overton Harris, daughter of John O. Harris, of "Ellerslie," Albemarle county, Virginia, where she was born. Of their union have been born nine children, all of whom are living in 1907.

Captain Hancock is a member of the Presbyterian church: in politics, he is a Democrat. His biography has been published in "The Southern Planter and Farmer," (January, 1878): and incidents of his career are narrated in Vol. VI of the "Southern Historical Papers" in an article by General Dabney H. Maury.

Captain Hancock's address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOHN NEWTON HARMAN

HARMAN, JOHN NEWTON, minister of the Gospel and lawyer, was born in Bland county, Virginia, June 10, 1854. His parents were Robert Wilson Harman and Cynthia J. Harman. His father was a farmer of Bland county, whose marked and distinguished characteristics were honesty and benevolence.

Mr. Harman is of German extraction, his emigrant ancestor having come to America at an early date. His great-grandfather, George Harman, and the latter's father, Henry Harman, were of that hardy race of pioneers who opened up the wilderness, and were of the advance guard of civilization in the then new country of western and southwestern Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. They were both of local note as Indian fighters; and it is recorded of them in history that the two, father and son, had a desperate battle with seven Indians on Tug river, in what is now McDowell county, West Virginia, in 1784.

Mr. Harman's physique in childhood was somewhat frail; but even as a boy he possessed a strong ambition and cherished an early purpose to make a man of himself in the face of the difficulties which confronted him. His father's death devolved upon him at the early age of fourteen the care and support of his mother and four sisters; and in order to provide for them he worked with his hands as a day-laborer for ten years,—from the age of fourteen to twenty-four; an experience which did much to develop in him the energy, industry, determination and force which have since characterized his career.

With strong longings for a literary life, and an ambition to study and learn, he found himself faced not only with the necessity of manual work to support those who were dependent upon him, but with the inability to go to school for lack of time, and the difficulty of obtaining books for lack of means. But these adverse circumstances did not daunt him. He went, as he found the opportunity, to the local free schools; and studied as he could the Bible and such other books, chiefly religious, as he

managed to get hold of. He became a minister of the church of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian church, and began to preach the Gospel at the age of twenty-one. He served as the state evangelist of his church in Virginia in 1898-99; and he has served as pastor at Tazewell, Virginia, Bluefield, West Virginia, and Graham, Virginia; also in several country pastorates.

Mr. Harman counts his beginning of the active work of life from the time when he commenced to work as a day laborer on a farm in Bland county, at eleven years of age, for five dollars per month and board. It goes without saying that it was dissatisfaction with his condition of poverty, and his desire to help himself and others to higher and better things, that were the potent impulses and incentives which moved him to the accomplishment of those achievements in life which he has made.

As a practitioner of the law, with no opportunity save his own effort, he has held by the votes of his fellow-citizens the office of Commonwealth's attorney for Tazewell county, having been elected in 1883, and again in 1887. He was honored with an election in 1901 to the state senate in the general assembly of Virginia, where he served as a member of the important committee on courts of justice, which, in the session succeeding the adjournment of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, had charge of the task of conforming the then existing statute law of the state to the provisions of the new constitution. He was the patron, in the general assembly of Virginia, of the bill to establish private sanitariums in the state, to which persons addicted to inebriety or the drug habit might be committed under provision of law; and he was the author and patron of the only prohibition statute ever enacted by the general assembly of the state, whereby both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were prohibited in the counties of Giles, Tazewell, Buchanan and Dickinson.

Mr. Harman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Tazewell Lodge No. 62, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of O'Keeffe chapter, No. 26, and Clinch Valley commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar. He has the distinction of having held the position of chaplain in each of the Masonic bodies mentioned. He is a Republican in politics, hav-

ing left the Democratic party in 1884 on the issue of the tariff, inasmuch as he entertained protectionist views on that question; and it was as a Republican that he was elected to the state senate of Virginia. He was nominated by the Republican state convention, at Roanoke, August 8, 1905, for superintendent of public instruction of Virginia, and made an active campaign. Like the remainder of the ticket he was defeated, but he carried his own (the ninth) district by two thousand four hundred majority; and led his ticket by four hundred and twenty-five votes.

Mr. Harman married, September 10, 1878, Miss Bettie Hankins. They have had ten children, of whom seven survive (1908).

His address is Tazewell, Tazewell County, Virginia.

PURNELL FREDERICK HARRINGTON

HARRINGTON, PURNELL FREDERICK, rear-admiral United States navy, was born at Dover, Kent county, Delaware, June 6, 1844. His parents were Samuel Maxwell Harrington and Mary Lofland. His father was a distinguished lawyer of Delaware, and filled the highest judicial offices of his state for a period of forty years, having been both chief-justice and chancellor of Delaware. He was also for a time president of the Delaware railroad.

Admiral Harrington's boyhood was spent in a country village; and, under the influence and association of his father, his tastes and inclinations lay in the direction of the legal profession. As a lad, he attended the public and private schools of his neighborhood, and was then sent by his parents to the United States Naval academy, which he entered as a midshipman September 20, 1861. He was graduated from the Naval academy in 1863; and in October of that year was promoted ensign in the naval service. From 1864 to 1868, he was attached to the United States sloop-of-war Monongahela, and served with distinction in the famous naval battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, under Admiral Farragut, in the War between the States. He participated in the Federal blockade of Galveston and the coast of Texas during the war; and, after its close, was attached to the Monongahela, then with the North Atlantic squadron, during the epidemic of yellow fever on board ship, and at the time of the tidal wave of November 18, 1867, at Santa Cruz, in the Danish West Indies.

His promotion to the post of master on May 10, 1866, was followed by his further promotion on February 21, 1867, to the office of lieutenant. Thenceforward his advancement in the navy was steady, and he has occupied many offices and positions of honor and responsibility. He was made lieutenant-commander March 12, 1868, and served as instructor of mathematics in the Naval academy from 1868 to 1870. From 1871 to 1873, he was the executive officer of the flag ship Pensacola in the

South Pacific; and from 1874 to 1876 he was again in the faculty of the Naval academy as instructor of navigation. He held the post of executive officer of the flag ship Hartford at the Brazil station from 1877 to 1880. He was promoted commander May 28, 1881, and was head of the department of navigation at the Naval academy from 1881 to 1883. From 1883 to 1886, he was in command of the Juniata on the Asiatic station, and from 1887 to 1889 served as head of the department of seamanship, and commandant of cadets at the Naval academy. He was inspector of the fourth light-house district from 1890 to 1893, and commanded the Yorktown in the South Pacific in 1893. He was president of the steel board of the Navy department in 1894 and 1895; and was promoted captain in the navy March 1, 1895. He commanded the Terror and the Puritan during the years from 1896 to 1898, and participated in the war with Spain in the last named year, taking part in the blockade of the coast of Cuba; and was in action in the attack on the Mantanzas forts in 1898. In 1899 he was made captain of the Portsmouth Navy yard, where he remained until 1902; and became in 1903 captain of the New York Navy yard. On March 21, 1903, he was promoted to his present rank of rear-admiral and is now commandant of the Norfolk Navy yard, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Admiral Harrington has been a diligent student of the branches of knowledge pertaining to his profession, and has become highly proficient in them. He is distinguished no less by his studies than by the practical experiences gained through so wide and varied a career. In 1882, he wrote a text book on navigation for use in the United States Naval academy; and among his speeches and addresses is a very instructive one delivered by him at Norfolk, Virginia, in December, 1903, before the Naval Christian association, on the present conditions of the Naval service as compared with those of the ante bellum period.

Admiral Harrington is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Like many of his fellow officers both of the United States navy and army, he is identified with none of the political parties of the day. He holds membership in the United States Naval Academy Graduates association.

On August 5, 1868, Admiral Harrington married Maria

Nelthrop Ruan, daughter of the late Doctor John Ruan, of the Island of Santa Cruz, West Indies; and of their marriage have been born four children, three of whom are now living. Biographies of him have appeared in the "History of Delaware," from the press of Henry C. Conrad, Wilmington, Delaware; in "Who's Who in America," and in other publications.

Admiral Harrington's address is the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

CHARLES ABRAM HEERMANS

HEERMANS, CHARLES ABRAM, soldier, lawyer, and editor, was born at Scranton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1843. His parents were Sylvanus and Martha (Thorp) Heermans. His father was a versatile man who followed the occupations of farmer, mechanic, and merchant; who edited a country weekly newspaper; and who was of sufficient prominence to be sent as a delegate from Virginia, in 1852, to the Whig national convention which nominated General Winfield Scott for president. His mother was a woman of excellent qualities of mind and heart, whose influence upon her son was so strong and beneficent as to lead him to say that to her "I owe all I am in life." The earliest known ancestors of the family to locate in this country came from Holland and were among the earliest of the Dutch settlers in Pennsylvania and New York.

When Charles Heermans was four years of age the family removed from Pennsylvania to Preston county, now West Virginia, and in 1855 went to Richmond, Virginia. The boy was strong and healthy. He was taught that work was honorable and he states that from his earliest recollection until he was twelve years of age he worked on a farm. He learned to read and while he was extremely fond of newspapers, the Bible was his principal text book. Somewhat later in life he became deeply interested in historical works. As his school attendance, all told, did not exceed six months, it is evident that he had great difficulties in acquiring an education.

The active work of life was commenced, when he was only twelve years of age, as a newsboy on trains running out of Richmond and it is said that he was the first railroad newsboy in the state. On the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate States army and he served therein until peace was restored. He was in numerous engagements, was captured at Hatchers Run, and for five months was held a prisoner at Point Lookout. After the war closed he spent two years as a farm

laborer. Then he became a shoemaker and while working at this trade, and after he was married, he studied law under the direction of Walker and Baskerville, at Newbern, Virginia, and he was admitted to the bar in 1877. From his boyhood he had hoped to become an editor. This ambition was gratified when, in 1872, without a dollar in the world, he established the "Virginia People," in Snowville, Pulaski county, which at once took rank with the best weeklies in the state. Later he founded the "Scott Banner," and in 1881 he revived the "Blacksburg News," changed its name to the "Southwest Republican" and made it one of the most influential party organs in the state. After a few years he sold this paper and retired for a time from the newspaper field. During the presidential campaign of 1904 he took the place of the editor of the "Virginia Daily News," who was ill at the time, and performed the duties of the position with great efficiency.

Since 1884 most of the time of Mr. Heermans has been given to the practice of his profession, in which he has had a large measure of success. He has, however, rendered various public services of great value. From 1882 to 1885 he was treasurer of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, of Blacksburg, now the Virginia Polytechnic institute. From 1886 to 1890 he was state attorney of Montgomery county and in 1893 he held the same position for six months, by appointment to fill out an unexpired term. He has served as justice of the peace, as township assessor, and in 1901 and again in 1903 he was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He was the Republican candidate for state senator in 1894, for representative in congress in 1898, and for speaker of the house of delegates in 1903. He was also alternate commissioner to the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Heermans is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he changed from the Conservative to the Republican party on the tariff issue and "on broader lines than race or section." His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church. To young people who desire to attain true success in life he makes the following suggestions: "Aim high, and don't be disappointed if you fail. Load and fire again. Love your fellowman."

Mr. Heermans was married, first, on February 14, 1868, to Corley M. Haney, and second, on March 10, 1879, to Corinthia A. Roberts. In 1908 two of the three children by the first marriage and all of the five children by the second marriage were living. The address of Mr. Heermans is Lynchburg, Virginia.

ROBERT RANDOLPH HENRY

HENRY, ROBERT RANDOLPH, soldier and lawyer, was born at Chester, Chester county, South Carolina, April 26, 1845. His parents were William Dickson Henry and Julia Hall. The former was a planter and cotton merchant of Chester, and the latter was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Major Henry's great great-grandfather, James Henry, came with a young family to America, from County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1725, and settled near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His wife was a Miss Swan. Most of the family were soon afterwards murdered by the Indians. James Henry's son, William, after spending several years in the Cumberland Valley, married Margaret Cowan, and went to York district, South Carolina, and settled near the foot of King's Mountain, where he obtained an extensive grant of land. He there reared a large family. He was a staunch Whig, and with four of his sons participated in the battle of King's Mountain in the War of the American Revolution. They were also at the battle of Ninety-Six, and at Huck's defeat at Brattonsville, York county, South Carolina. Two of his sons followed two of Colonel Ferguson's Tory messengers, who were bearing dispatches to General Cornwallis, requesting reinforcements, and pursued them with such relentless heat that the messengers were compelled to conceal themselves by day and to travel by night by a roundabout course, so that the message did not reach Cornwallis until the morning of the battle, when it was too late to send reinforcements and prevent the disaster. This incident is related in Dr. Lyman Draper's "King's Mountain and its Heroes."

A younger son of William Henry was Francis Henry, who was the grandfather of Major Robert R. Henry. His wife was Margaret Dickson, a daughter of Rev. William Dickson, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was one of the earliest and most influential Presbyterian ministers in upper South Carolina. Mr. Dickson built "Dickson's Meeting House," the

first church erected in York county, about the year 1750. This church is now known as "Bethel."

Major Henry's maternal ancestor, Richard Hall, was born in Warwickshire, England in 1634, and came to Maryland in 1647. He acquired a large grant of land in Cecil county, and in 1670 he built Mount Welcome, which has been the family home for generations. Major Henry's maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Elisha Hall, who was a graduate of Dr. Benjamin Rush's school of medicine in Philadelphia, and a first cousin of Dr. Rush on his mother's side, married Carolianna Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of "Cleve," on the Rappahannock river, a son of Robert ("King") Carter and his second wife, Elizabeth Landon. The wife of Charles Carter, of "Cleve," was Anne Byrd, daughter of William Byrd, of Westover; and through this descent Major Henry is related to many of the most distinguished of the old colonial families of Virginia.

Major Henry's early life was spent in Chester, South Carolina, until the death of his father in 1856. He then came with his mother to Virginia, spending the remainder of his boyhood in Fredericksburg and Petersburg. Just before the breaking out of the War between the States, he entered Bloomfield academy, a famous school of that day in Albemarle county, Virginia, under the management of Messrs. Brown and Tebbs. From Bloomfield he enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of sixteen years, and served throughout the period of the war. He was first a member of Company E, 12th Virginia infantry, and during the last two years of the war was on staff duty—first with General R. H. Anderson, and then with General William Mahone. Major Henry was three times wounded in battle, and had five horses killed under him in action.

After the war, he began the active work of life by teaching a school in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in the fall of 1865. Afterwards he studied law privately, and, obtaining a license to practice, settled at Wise court-house, in Southwest Virginia, in 1872. Here he remained for three years, during which he filled the position of commonwealth's attorney for the county. He then moved to Tazewell, Virginia, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Since July 1, 1881, he has been asso-

ciated with Judge S. C. Graham, with whom for several years, beginning as early as August, 1873, he had been a partner in other courts. The firm name is Henry and Graham, and it is believed to be the oldest law firm now practicing in Virginia.

He is a Democrat, who has never changed his politics; and was an elector on the Hancock and English ticket from the ninth congressional district of Virginia in 1880. In 1886 he received the Democratic nomination for congress from the ninth district, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, Hon. Henry Bowen.

Major Henry is an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; and holds membership in the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia, the Piedmont club, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the Southern club, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On December 19, 1869, Major Henry married Lucy Strother Ashby, of Culpeper, Virginia; and of their marriage have been born seven children, all of whom are living (1908).

Major Henry's address is Tazewell, Virginia.

DRURY ANDREW HINTON

HINTON, DRURY ANDREW, soldier, lawyer, and judge, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, in the county of Dinwiddie, and his parents were Erasmus Gill Hinton and Jane Griffin Stith. His ancestry on both his paternal and maternal sides, were English emigrants, who settled at a very early date in Virginia. His earliest known paternal ancestor was Abraham Wood, who at the age of six years sailed with Captain Anthony Chester to Virginia, in 1621, in the Margaret and John. This ship had a fight in the West Indies with two Spanish men-of-war, which is accounted among the most gallant exploits of the English people. The English ship was one hundred and sixty tons burden and carried eight guns, and in handling them the gunners were much embarrassed by the emigrants and household goods, with which the ship was ladened. The Spanish vessels were each three hundred tons burden and carried in all thirty-eight big guns. And yet so gallantly did the English conduct themselves that they drove off the Spaniards and inflicted heavy damage upon them. During the fight the passengers and sailors fought side by side, and Dr. Lawrence Bohun, the physician-general of the colony, received a mortal wound. Captain Chester embraced him and exclaimed: "Oh, Dr. Bohun, what a disaster is this." The noble doctor replied: "Fight it out, brave man, the cause is good, and the Lord receive my soul."

Little Abraham Wood reached Jamestown in safety, and in March, 1625, we find him in the employment of Captain Samuel Matthews at that place. The next we hear of him is when he was sent as delegate from Henrico county, in 1644, to the general assembly. In March, 1646, a fort was established in Charles City county on the present site of Petersburg, which was called Fort Henry; and to avoid the expense of maintaining it the general assembly ceded it, in October, with six hundred acres of land, to Captain Abraham Wood, who commanded at the place. By subsequent grants Captain Wood's interest at the Falls of Appomattox was increased to two thousand and seventy-three

acres. After this he represented Charles City county (which then embraced Prince George county as well as the present Charles City county) in the general assembly from 1652 to 1654. In 1656 he was called to the governor's council, and in the same year was made one of the revisers of the laws, and county lieutenant of Charles City and Henrico counties; and subsequently became one of the four major-generals of the colony. In July, 1652, he was authorized to undertake discoveries to the westward and southward of the settlements, and he sent out several companies between 1653 and 1672, who discovered several of the tributaries of the Ohio and were thus the first white men to visit Kentucky and Tennessee.

General Wood died in 1676, and his position at the Falls was taken by his son-in-law, Captain Peter Jones. This Peter Jones was doubtless son of the Peter Jones, who was living at Flower dew Hundred, then called Peirsey's Hundred, in 1625, aged twenty-three, and who visited England, but returned in 1635. He had at least two sons Peter and Abraham, the latter of whom was a shrewd and successful business man, who opened a trading station at the Falls of the Appomattox, which was first called Peter's Point and subsequently changed in 1733, to Petersburg when William Byrd and his "old friend and fellow-traveler Peter Jones," the third of the name and then proprietor of the site, were on their journey to Byrd's plantation in Carolina called "the land of Eden."

Major Peter Jones had by Mary, his wife, six sons, namely: Abraham Jones, Peter Jones, William Jones, Thomas Jones, John Jones, and Wood Jones; and four daughters: Mary, wife of her cousin, Peter Jones, Jr., (the son of Abraham Jones), Ann Jones, Margaret Jones and Martha Jones.

Of these, Peter Jones, the second son, was the founder of Petersburg, but by 1748 Abraham Jones acquired much of the land at the Falls willed to Peter Jones by his father, and in that year Petersburg was officially established by act of assembly.

Abraham Jones married Sarah Ravenscroft, and of the two children of this marriage Lucy and Peter, the former married Benjamin Newsum, and had among other issue: Sarah Newsum, who married Major Erasmus Gill, an officer of the American Revolution. The daughter, Martha Newsum Gill, married Captain

John Hinton, of Hinton Hill in Lunenburg county, Virginia, and who was the mayor of the city of Petersburg in 1816 and 1820, and was father of Erasmus Gill Hinton, father of the subject of this sketch.

On his mother's side, Judge Hinton is descended from Major John Stith, who was a strong supporter of Sir William Berkeley, in 1676, against Bacon, was a practicing lawyer and burgess for Charles City county. He had a son Drury, who was sheriff of Charles City county and first clerk and lieutenant-colonel of Brunswick county. He married Susanna, daughter of Lancelot Bathurst, and had among other issue: Drury Stith, who married Elizabeth Buckner, and had among other children Drury, third of the name, who was ninth clerk of Brunswick holding office from 1781 to 1789, and among other children had issue: Drury, who married Mary Ann McConnico, daughter of Christopher McConnico, second mayor and first recorder of Petersburg and Ann Bacon, his wife. Their issue was Jane Griffin, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Drury A. Hinton was born with an excellent physical constitution, had the healthy tastes of childhood and loved outdoor sport of all kinds. He attended Hanover academy for two years under that excellent teacher, Lewis Minor Coleman. During these two years Judge Hinton was an intense student, sleeping less than five hours each night. Stimulated by the examples of his great-uncle, Judge Griffin Stith, who was regarded as a legal prodigy, and of his uncle, Judge John Hinton, of Missouri, as well as to gratify the wishes of his father and mother, he matriculated in October, 1859, at the University of Virginia, but his health was so undermined by hard study and an attack of typhoid fever that he was only able to remain parts of two sessions. The third year he undertook the law course, but the class was broken up in the middle of the session by Professor Holcombe being sent to Richmond as a delegate to the secession convention. Mr. Hinton hastened home and assisted in organizing Company G, 41st regiment of Virginia infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant. This company with three others was stationed at Sewell's Point in 1861, when Lieutenant Hinton who was detailed as adjutant of that post (which was in range of the enemies' shells) witnessed the whole fight between the Merri-

mac or Virginia and the Monitor, and shots were actually fired from that post at the St. Lawrence. Subsequently he was made adjutant of the 44th Virginia battalion, and was in all the fights in which it took part. He served as volunteer aide to Colonel (afterwards General) D. A. Weisiger commanding General Mahone's brigade in the battle of June 22 and 23, and also the battle of the Crater, when he was commissioned as aide-de-camp to General Weisiger, and subsequently served with that brigade until its surrender at Appomattox.

After the war, Captain Hinton continued his reading and study of the law in the office of Judge William T. Joynes, and in twelve months had acquired enough learning to be permitted to qualify at the bar. He soon became a leading lawyer, and in 1874 was elected commonwealth's attorney of Petersburg, which office he held till 1882. For a number of years he held the position of attorney for the city, and the duties of both offices he discharged conscientiously and with great ability, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. In 1882 he was elected to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and remained a judge for one term of twelve years. During his incumbency he was regarded as one of the ablest of the five judges of the court. In 1894, he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law in Petersburg, where he has ever since resided in the enjoyment of the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens.

Judge Hinton was at one time Master of Blandford Lodge of Masons, but for some years has ceased to keep up his affiliation with the order. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and he is a member of the Episcopal church.

His favorite form of exercise, when a young man, was horseback riding. The books he has found most useful in life have been works on history, mathematics, philosophy and law. From his own experience and observation he gives this advice to young men anxious to attain true success in life: "Be honest, first of all; be truthful and just, cultivate self-introspection, be prompt to correct your own faults; have fixedness of purpose, and never put off until to-morrow what you are satisfied it is your duty to do to-day."

On December 22, 1870, Judge Hinton married Fannie Howard Collier. Of their five children four are now living.

His address is Petersburg, Virginia.

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Alex. R. Hobbs

ALEXANDER RALEIGH [illegible]

HOBBS, ALEXANDER [illegible] of Prince George county, V[illegible] years a member of the [illegible] county, from 1897 to 18[illegible] a member of [illegible] Virginia, elected state senator [illegible] the date of this sketch, in 190[illegible], [illegible] the senate, and without [illegible] Prince George county, on the 5th [illegible] Raleigh W. Hobbs, was a farmer, a[illegible] States army, who had the esteem [illegible] ...s. His mother was Mrs. [illegible] Hobbs, daughter of Creath [illegible] of Virginia. The earliest known ancestor [illegible] in Hobbs, who came from [illegible] about 1775.

His early life was passed [illegible] circumstances of his family w[illegible] work with his hands in [illegible] at were within reach of [illegible] Civil war when he was [illegible] of the usual order of [illegible] ...rs of the war, interfered w[illegible] ...ool. He took a course of [illegible] ...l Mechanical college, at [illegible], and in all his later life, he [illegible] ...in biography and history [illegible] ...tions of the day, he has found [illegible] ...s life.

He began the active work of life as a [illegible] ...ty, on the old homestead. He [illegible], though interested in politics [illegible] ...se themselves as farmers. [illegible] ...ney P. Epes ran for congress the [illegible] ..., to become a candidate for the [illegible]

Yours Truly
Edw. B. Hood.

ALEXANDER RALEIGH HOBBS

HOBBS, ALEXANDER RALEIGH, of Disputanta, Prince George county, Virginia, farmer, for twenty years a member of the board of supervisors of his county, from 1897 to 1898 a member of the house of delegates, of Virginia, elected state senator in 1901, reëlected in 1903, and at the date of this sketch, in 1907, again a candidate for reëlection to the senate, and without apparent opposition;—was born in Prince George county, on the 5th of April, 1852. His father, Raleigh W. Hobbs, was a farmer, a soldier in the Confederate States army, who had the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. His mother was Mrs. Caroline Virginia (Robinson) Hobbs, daughter of Creath Robinson, of Greenesville county, Virginia. The earliest known ancestor of the family was William Hobbs, who came from England and settled in Virginia, about 1775.

His early life was passed on a farm in the country. The circumstances of his family were such that he was not trained to work with his hands in his boyhood. He attended the schools that were within reach of his early home; but the outbreak of the Civil war when he was but nine years old, and the breaking up of the usual order of life which attended and followed the years of the war, interfered with his regular attendance at school. He took a course of study at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Blacksburg, Virginia. While a student, and in all his later life, his favorite lines of reading have been in biography and history; and in the study of the political questions of the day, he has found the best intellectual discipline of his life.

He began the active work of life as a farmer in Prince George county, on the old homestead. He is one of those Virginians, who, though interested in public affairs, are quite content to describe themselves as farmers. The last time the late Honorable Sydney P. Epes ran for congress the friends of Mr. Hobbs urged him to become a candidate for the nomination. A few days be-

fore the assembling of the convention he consented to the presentation of his name, and, though he was defeated by Mr. Epes, his choice by the citizens of his county to represent them in the state legislature, and the work which he has done as a representative, in the house of delegates for two years, and as a state senator for three consecutive terms, since 1902, is evidence that his fondness for the study of politics and history has given him an interest in public matters and a breadth of view such as to lead his fellow citizens to desire his services, term after term, in the state legislature.

Mr. Hobbs has served for four years as captain of the Prince George troop of cavalry. He is a member of the Masonic order. In his political relations he is allied with the Democratic party; and he has always supported its nominees and its party platform.

He is identified with the Baptist church.

On the 16th of December, 1875, Mr. Hobbs married Miss Emma Gertrude Rives, daughter of Dr. George E. Rives, of Prince George county, Virginia. They have had nine children, four of whom are living in 1907.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE

HOWE, JAMES LEWIS, professor of chemistry at Washington and Lee university, was born in Newburyport, Essex county, Massachusetts, August 4, 1859. His father, Francis Augustine Howe, was a prominent physician in Newburyport, a man devoted to his profession and of great breadth of view and toleration. His mother, Mary Frances Lewis, was the daughter of James Lewis, a prominent lawyer at Pepperell, Massachusetts. Both branches of Dr. Howe's family are of Puritan extraction. His ancestors, among whom are John Lyford, who came to Plymouth in 1623 and who died in Virginia in 1629, and the Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, settled in Massachusetts prior to 1640; and several of them took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Though not of robust constitution, Dr. Howe took upon himself the tasks of his father's home, such as the care of the furnace, the garden, and the stable—an experience which he has found of inestimable value in later life; and, his taste for natural science having developed at an early age, and being anxious to collect specimens in the country near his home, he became a great walker. Dr. Howe was thus physically able to pursue his long course of professional training without interruption.

His attainments at Amherst college, which he attended after preparatory study in the schools of his own town, led to a post-graduate course abroad; and, on his graduation as Bachelor of Arts in 1880, he proceeded to the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, where he gave special attention to the subject of chemistry under Wöhler, Huebner, Liebermann, and Liebreich, and took the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. in 1882.

Though undecided for some time as to whether he should pursue medicine or continue his study of chemistry, he finally chose the profession of teaching, and on his return to America, commenced a successful career as instructor at Brooks Military academy, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1883, he became professor of chemistry at Central university, Richmond, Kentucky, his work

branching into the faculties of medicine and dentistry at Louisville, of which faculties he was also dean from 1887 until 1894. During his affiliation with Central university, in 1885, he was honored by the hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville, with the degree of M. D. While living in Louisville, he was also scientist and lecturer to the Polytechnic society of Kentucky. Since 1894, he has been professor of chemistry at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia.

Dr. Howe's profound interest in chemistry has kept him in touch with the societies taking part in investigations in this science. He became secretary of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1892; secretary of its council, in 1894; general secretary in 1895; and vice-president of the chemical section in 1900. He is also a member of the American Chemical society, Society of Chemical industry, the German Chemical society, the Chemical society of London, the Washington Academy of sciences, and the Deutsche chemische Gesellschaft of Berlin. In his active professional career, he has found time to deliver popular lectures and contribute technical papers to the organs of the various societies; and he has compiled a "Bibliography of the Metals of the Platinum Group" (1897). In collaboration with Francis Preston Venable, author of "Inorganic Chemistry" (1907), he prepared a text book on "Inorganic Chemistry according to the Periodic Law" (1898); and has also translated R. Blochmann's "Preparation Work in Inorganic Chemistry" (1902). His greatest scientific interest is in ruthenium, and he is constanly occupied in the investigation of that element, and other chemical subjects.

In political preference, Dr. Howe is a Democrat. He is a member of the Southern Presbyterian church, in which he has held the offices of deacon and elder, and which he has represented at the Macon assembly. He is also a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, since 1890.

His taste for the sciences and his desire for physical recreation unite to give him great pleasure in the present care of his garden.

Dr. Howe attributes much of his success to the inspiration gained from his professors at college, among them Elihu Root,

professor of physics. He holds firmly to the principle of truth for truth's sake, and believes that success lies in learning to do something that few others can do, becoming absolutely proficient in one's own work, and in the meantime learning something of the work of the man next above one.

December 27, 1883, Dr. Howe married Henrietta Leavenworth Marvine, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have had three children, all of whom are now living.

His address is Lexington, Virginia.

WILLIAM EFFIAH HUBB[illegible]

HUBBERT, WILLIAM EFFIAH, Luth[illegible] editor and banker, was born at Peter's [illegible] Lynchburg turnpike, two miles from Roanoke [illegible], Virginia, on October 23, 1844. H[illegible] Samuel Hubbert, a farmer; and his mother was M[illegible] daughter of George Andes, of Shenandoah county, V[illegible].

Mr. Hubbert's ancestry is German. He grew country, and much of his early life was spent in v[illegible] father's farm. When a youth his special interests a[illegible] tions lay in the direction of reading and study; an[illegible] subjects most attracted his attention. He acquired [illegible] education at a country school, known as McCauley's [illegible] later entered Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, [illegible] he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of Bach[illegible] In 1872, he received in course the degree of Master o[illegible] Roanoke college, which was conferred on him for [illegible] done elsewhere. After graduating at Roanoke col[illegible] ted the Lutheran Theological seminary in P[illegible] Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1871 [illegible] f his graduation at the seminary he was called to t[illegible] ancient languages in North Carolina college, at M[illegible] Cabarrus county, North Carolina. He remained [illegible] capacity for five and a half years; when he became p[illegible] Lutheran church at Blacksburg, Virginia, which [illegible] filled for twelve years. In 1892 he was made ca[illegible] Bank of Blacksburg, which post he continues to occu[illegible]

Mr. Hubbert saw long and active service in de[illegible] South in the War between the States. He entered t[illegible] the Confederate States as a member of the Salem art[illegible] pany A, 1st regiment, Virginia artillery, in February served to the surrender of General Lee at Appomatt[illegible] 9, 1865. He was a non-commissioned officer during th[illegible] his military service.

Mr. Hubbert was the corresponding secretary of [illegible]

Yours sincerely,
Wm. Effiah Hobbert

WILLIAM EFFIAH HUBBERT

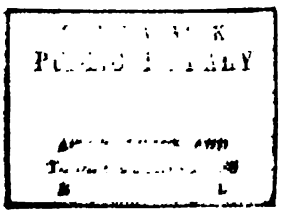
HUBBERT, WILLIAM EFFIAH, Lutheran minister, educator and banker, was born at Peter's Creek, on the Lynchburg turnpike, two miles from Salem, in Roanoke county, Virginia, on October 23, 1844. His father was Samuel Hubbert, a farmer; and his mother was Mary Andes, a daughter of George Andes, of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

Mr. Hubbert's ancestry is German. He grew up in the country, and much of his early life was spent in work on his father's farm. When a youth his special interests and inclinations lay in the direction of reading and study; and historical subjects most attracted his attention. He acquired his primary education at a country school, known as McCauley's school; and later entered Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1872, he received in course the degree of Master of Arts from Roanoke college, which was conferred on him for literary work done elsewhere. After graduating at Roanoke college, he entered the Lutheran Theological seminary in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1871. The year of his graduation at the seminary he was called to the chair of ancient languages in North Carolina college, at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, North Carolina. He remained here in this capacity for five and a half years; when he became pastor of the Lutheran church at Blacksburg, Virginia, which position he filled for twelve years. In 1892 he was made cashier of the Bank of Blacksburg, which post he continues to occupy.

Mr. Hubbert saw long and active service in defence of the South in the War between the States. He entered the army of the Confederate States as a member of the Salem artillery, Company A, 1st regiment, Virginia artillery, in February, 1861, and served to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. He was a non-commissioned officer during the period of his military service.

Mr. Hubbert was the corresponding secretary of the North

Yours sincerely,
Wm. Effiah Hobbert



Carolina Evangelical Lutheran Synod for three years; and has been the recording secretary of the Southwest Virginia Evangelical Lutheran Synod. He has also served as a member of the council of the town of Blacksburg, having received in the election in which he was chosen to this office every vote that was cast except two. He resigned from the council, owing to a pressure of other business.

Mr. Hubbert was the editor of "Our Church Paper," a Lutheran weekly newspaper, from its beginning in 1872 to its combination in 1874 with another paper, from which a third paper, "The Lutheran Church Visitor" was formed. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines, reviews and daily newspapers.

His biography has been published in Jenson's "Biography of Lutheran Ministers."

Mr. Hubbert has been twice married. His first wife, who lived only six months after her marriage, was Martha, daughter of Colonel William and Mrs. Catherine Pettit. On April 20, 1873, he married Harriet Virginia Ribble, daughter of Dr. Henry Ribble, a distinguished physician of Montgomery county; of their marriage have been born six children, three of whom are still (1908) living.

His address is Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia.

FLOYD HUGHES

HUGHES, FLOYD, attorney-at-law, was born at Abingdon, Virginia, August 19, 1861, and his parents were Robert W. Hughes and Eliza M. Johnston. The Hughes family settled at an early date in Henrico county, which in the course of time was subdivided into the present counties of Henrico, Chesterfield, Goochland, Cumberland and Powhatan. Seven members of the family were in one company during the Revolutionary war. Robert W. Hughes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a very brilliant and talented man. He was one of the editors of the "Richmond Enquirer," and exercised much influence in the events just preceding the War between the States. After the war he was United States district attorney and finally United States district judge, serving in that capacity from 1874 to 1898.

His physical condition in youth was excellent and he was fond of horses, hunting, and athletics. His early life up to ten years was passed in the country, but he had no manual tasks and did not experience any difficulties in acquiring an education. He attended the excellent academies of Blackburn and Taylor, at Alexandria, and of Doctor W. W. Galt, at Norfolk. In 1875 he attended William and Mary college and remained two years. Afterwards he went to the University of Virginia, where he remained from 1877 to 1883, graduating in four academic schools, and taking a full course in law.

After leaving the university in 1883, he settled in Norfolk, Virginia, for the practice of his profession. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Judge F. M. Whitehurst, under the name of Whitehurst and Hughes, which partnership continued until 1906. On February 10, 1907, he was appointed by the president collector of customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth and, in connection with his law practice, he is still discharging the duties of that office.

While a student at William and Mary college, he was a member of the Phoenix Literary society, and while at the univer-

Yours truly
Floyd Haight

LLOYD HUGHES

[redacted] attorney-at law, [illegible] August 19, 1861, [illegible] and Eliza [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Yours truly
Floyd Hughes

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sity he was a member of the Jefferson Literary society. Since that time he has become a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar association, the Maritime Law association of the United States, the Virginia State Bar association, and of various clubs—the Virginia club at Norfolk; the Norfolk Country club; the Richmond club, at Ocean View, and the Atlantic club at Virginia Beach. He has been president of the Norfolk German club for several years.

While at college he was very fond of athletics and gave much attention to rowing.

In politics he is a republican; he has never held office, but has always taken an earnest part in politics, having been his party nominee for commonwealth's attorney of Norfolk, and for congress for 2nd district of Virginia.

On April 8, 1885, he married Annie M. Ricks. She died in 1890, leaving one child, Floyd Hughes, Jr., who died in December, 1907. On April 15, 1893, Mr. Hughes married Virginia A. Brock, and they have two children, Charles Brock Hughes and Virginia Floyd Hughes.

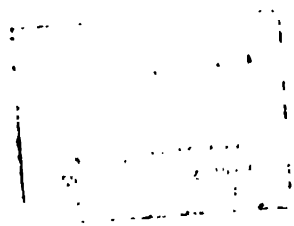
His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

college, of which he has served as president. He is also a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity, of Owens Lodge, No. 164, of the order of Free Masons; of the Virginia club and other social organizations in Norfolk, and of the Westmoreland club in Richmond. He has taken much interest in old William and Mary college, and, after a long service as a member of the board, has in recent years been honored with the presidency. In politics Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and as such has been a candidate for congress, but was not elected. He has always voted the Republican ticket, except occasionally in municipal elections when candidates and issues did not suit him. In religious matters his connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for many years.

To the question what suggestions he had to make for the benefit of young Americans in regard to the attainment of sound ideals and true success in life, Mr. Hughes renders a characteristic reply: "In addition to those rules of right and wrong which go without saying, in my judgment the great lesson for the young to learn is *system*. The preservation of the results of study made for one purpose and easy reference to them multiply manifold the amount of the work that one man can do."

On February 19, 1877, he married Mattie L. Smith, of Williamsburg, Virginia, daughter of Sydney Smith, a lawyer of that place. They have had two children, Robert M. Hughes, who is now (1907) his father's law associate, and Sydney S. Hughes, who is twenty-three years of age.

The address of Mr. Hughes is Norfolk, Virginia.



Very truly yours
Frank Rump

FRANK HUME

·ANK, of "Warwick," Alexandria county, Vir-
· prominent business man of Washington city,
· of Columbia, but always retaining his home
· n his native state, was born at Culpeper, Vir-
·st of July, 1843. He was the fourth son of
·rginia (Rawlins) Hume. His mother was a
·f William Hansbrough, who was one of the
·n from Virginia in the Revolutionary army,
· a first cousin of General John A. Rawlins,
·· S. Grant's adjutant-general, who was after-
·· of war.

· family was descended from the Humes or
· Burn, Berwickshire, Scotland, one of the oldest
·ished of the border families of that county,
·ries in its wars, literature and political history,
·. song and story. The first of his ancestors of
· n America was George Hume, born at Wedder-
·ickshire, Scotland, in 1698, who was the second
·ume, Laird of Wedderburn, and with his father
· uprising of 1715 for the Stuarts. Father and
·ed at the battle of Preston, but after trial and
·re pardoned, through powerful family influence,
·ment. In 1721 George Hume emigrated to
· · n St. George's Parish, in Spottsylvania county,
·llowed the profession of surveyor- his bond
·t Orange court-house. Later he was associated
·shington in many surveys.

Frank Hume was a young boy his father removed
· to Alexandria, Virginia, where he resided for two
·rs moving to Washington city, and for fourteen
· time of his death in 1863, he filled an important
·cond auditor's office of the treasury department.
·g Hume attended the schools within his reach,
· family removed to Washington, completed his
·r college at the preparatory school under the prin-

FRANK HUME

HUME, FRANK, of "Warwick," Alexandria county, Virginia, a prominent business man of Washington city, District of Columbia, but always retaining his home and citizenship in his native state, was born at Culpeper, Virginia, on the 21st of July, 1843. He was the fourth son of Charles and Virginia (Rawlins) Hume. His mother was a granddaughter of William Hansbrough, who was one of the early enlisted men from Virginia in the Revolutionary army, and she was also a first cousin of General John A. Rawlins, General Ulysses S. Grant's adjutant-general, who was afterwards secretary of war.

Mr. Hume's family was descended from the Humes or Homes of Wedderburn, Berwickshire, Scotland, one of the oldest and most distinguished of the border families of that county, famous for centuries in its wars, literature and political history, and renowned in song and story. The first of his ancestors of the family name in America was George Hume, born at Wedderburn Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1698, who was the second son of George Hume, Laird of Wedderburn, and with his father took part in the uprising of 1715 for the Stuarts. Father and son were captured at the battle of Preston, but after trial and condemnation were pardoned, through powerful family influence, by the government. In 1721 George Hume emigrated to America, settled in St. George's Parish, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and followed the profession of surveyor—his bond is still on record at Orange court-house. Later he was associated with George Washington in many surveys.

While Mr. Frank Hume was a young boy his father removed from Culpeper to Alexandria, Virginia, where he resided for two years, afterwards moving to Washington city, and for fourteen years, until the time of his death in 1863, he filled an important position in the second auditor's office of the treasury department. As a boy young Hume attended the schools within his reach, and after the family removed to Washington, completed his preparation for college at the preparatory school under the prin-

cipalship of Mr. Z. Richards, a well known instructor. While still a boy he had shown an especial fondness for reading, particularly history and books of travel; but above all, he always had a deep love of nature in all its material examples and subtle expressions. Birds and their songs and habits, trees and flowers, and the simplest forms of life, appealed to him, and his knowledge of them was profound.

In the latter part of July, 1861, being just eighteen years of age, espousing the cause of the South in the great Civil war then being waged, he felt himself imperatively called to the support and defence of his native state, Virginia. Quietly leaving Washington, he crossed the Potomac at Pope's creek and made his way to Manassas to enlist in the Confederate army there, but learning that four of his cousins were together in a Mississippi regiment he decided to join them, and enlisted in the Volunteer Southrons (the company which Jefferson Davis had commanded in the Mexican war), Company A, 21st Mississippi regiment, Barksdale's brigade, Longstreet's corps. He served with courage and fidelity until the end of the war,—declining promotion. He took part in the engagements of Seven Pines, Savage Station, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg (where he was severely wounded in the hip), Chester Gap, Chickamauga, Falling Waters, Bunker's Hill and others. He was also by general orders detailed for scout duty by General J. E. B. Stuart, and while on this duty his chief was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern. He then reported in person to General Robert E. Lee. His elder brother, Major Charles C. Hume, Confederate States army, had shortly before been killed while engaged in similar service. After the surrender at Appomattox he decided to accept General Grant's advice to "go home and make a crop," and for two years he engaged in farming in Orange county, Virginia. The offer of a position in a wholesale grocery house, in 1867, led him to return to Washington and begin active life in the mercantile business of that city, with whose interests he was so closely and prominently identified for the last forty years of his life.

In 1870 he entered into partnership in a large wholesale establishment, but after several years, assumed the entire business. Not only did he manage his own firm in a way that

brought him financial success, while his reputation for integrity, uprightness and public spirit was confirmed from year to year, but he also held many positions of trust in business corporations, civil life, and philanthropic institutions of his own state, Virginia, as well as at the national capital. As a member of the Washington board of trade, he was chairman of the committee on railroads; was president of the Independent Steamboat and Barge company; was a director of the Safe Deposit Savings and Trust company of Alexandria, Virginia, was a director of the Firemen's Insurance company of Washington, and for a while was a director of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. He was also prominently connected with the work of financing the development, and placing on the market, of the famous Mergenthaler type-setting machine, which has so largely revolutionized the business of printing offices of the country. He was one of the originators of the plan for opening the proposed Mt. Vernon Avenue thoroughfare—the "Appian Way" between Washington and Mt. Vernon, and he was also the originator of the Memorial bridge idea. He was deeply interested in Providence hospital, and was a member of its board for twenty years. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat hospital of Washington.

Mr. Hume was a Democrat, and took a deep interest in the welfare of his party, which he repeatedly represented as a delegate to state and national conventions. In 1889, and again in 1899, he was elected, by flattering majorities, from Alexandria city and county, to the Virginia legislature—in each case declining a reëlection at the expiration of his term. In public affairs he discharged every duty, as he did those of his home life, with constancy and absolute unselfishness. For a number of successive years he was chairman of the board of supervisors of Alexandria county; and beneficial reforms in the business of the county are distinctly due to his influence and administration.

In 1894, at the time when Coxey led his host of petitioners in that long march from the West, which resulted in the invasion of the national capital by this army, many hundreds of poverty stricken men, without employment or definite plans, were "stranded" in Washington. Those who recall that sad episode

in our political history will remember that these helpless followers of Coxey were left absolutely without means, either for their support at Washington, or to enable them to return to their homes. During the days while others were merely criticizing or sneering at these homeless and helpless hosts, Mr. Hume, not only went on Coxey's bond for good behavior, etc., but was quietly investigating their case and meeting the men in groups. By his individual efforts, and advancing for the purpose a large sum of his own money, he furnished them with needed food, and provided baskets of food for them to take with them on their return; and using his influence with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company, he secured transportation for them to their homes. He thus succeeded in having Coxey's army removed from the national capital without friction and without suffering. For this unselfish service, he received the thanks of many in official life, and the following resolution was adopted by the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1897.

MR. FRANK HUME,

Dear Sir:—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia beg to tender to you their sincere and grateful acknowledgements for the very valuable services rendered by you to the people of the District of Columbia upon the occasion of the visit of the industrial army to this District, in the year 1894. Amid the embarrassments and possible dangers which attended that gathering of discontented men at the capital, you evinced a degree of tact and public spirit in aiding the Commissioners to avoid public disturbance during their stay, in providing for their sustenance, and for their return to their homes, in a manner which reflected credit upon yourself and which deserves the gratitude of the people of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners regard this recognition of your public service as justly due you, and regret the delay which has attended their statement concerning the same. Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN W. ROSS, *President*,
Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia."

Mr. Hume's personal interest in these needy, helpless men is

but one illustration of a spirit of true Christian philanthropy which led him to discover the especial need of persons in distress, and particularly of young men, and to furnish them with means of relief, and often the means for a start in business, which meant a successful career for those to whom he thus extended a helping hand.

Sympathizing deeply with the Cubans under the oppression of Spain, he served as treasurer of the National Cuban league; and after all the debts of the league, and all claims against it, had been fully paid, Mr. Hume forwarded the surplus fund by direction of the league to General Gomez to be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded Cuban revolutionists.

Although in business in Washington, Mr. Hume maintained his residence in his native state, his home being at his country place, "Warwick," Alexandria county, Virginia, where he dispensed an old-fashioned hospitality. It was the frequent scene of many notable gatherings of prominent statesmen, and of men who had taken a foremost part in the cause of the Confederacy. Here during the National Encampment at Washington in 1887, he entertained the Memphis Merchant Zouaves and the Volunteer Southrons of Vicksburg—the latter his old company.

Mr. Hume was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was also a Mason.

On the 22nd of June, 1870, he married Miss Emma Phillips Norris, daughter of John E. Norris, a prominent lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia. They had eleven children. His widow and nine children survive him (1907).

After an illness of more than two months borne with a patience and fortitude which witnessed to his Christian faith in the love of his Heavenly Father, Mr. Hume died on the 17th of July, 1906, at his residence on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, where for the past number of years he had spent the winter months. The funeral services were held at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Ascension, Washington, District of Columbia, the Rev. Clement Brown, D. D., rector, and the Rev. Thomas Worthington Cooke (son-in-law of Mr. Hume), officiating. The interment was in the family lot at Ivy Hill cemetery, overlooking Alexandria, and a short distance from his country place, "Warwick."

FRANCIS BEATTIE HUTTON

HUTTON, FRANCIS BEATTIE, lawyer and circuit judge, was born at Glade Spring, Washington county, Virginia, on January 28, 1858. His father was Doctor Arthur Dixon Hutton, a prominent physician of that county; and his mother was Sarah Elizabeth Buchanan Ryburn.

Judge Hutton is a Scotch-Irishman on both the paternal and maternal side. On his father's side John Hutton, and on his mother's side John Beattie were born in the province of Ulster, north of Ireland, and came to America at an early date in the history of the colonies; and many of their descendants fought on the continental side in the War of the American Revolution. For more than a hundred years Judge Hutton's immediate ancestors have lived in the community where he now lives; and they have always been distinguished for their firmness, adherence to right, honesty and conservatism.

Judge Hutton grew up in the country, doing all kinds of manual labor on the farm of his father, who took a great interest in the boy's work, and was his "professor of agriculture." He attended the public schools of his neighborhood; and afterward went to Liberty Hall academy. Later he entered Emory and Henry college, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and that of Master of Arts in 1880.

After leaving college he read law for one year in the office of Judge William V. Deadrick, of Tennessee; and another year with General A. C. Cuming. He then attended the law school of the University of Virginia for one session. In the meantime he taught school at Blountville, Tennessee; and again at Glade Spring.

After acquiring his legal education, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia. He achieved success and distinction in his law practice; and since coming to the bar has filled many positions of importance in the line of his profession. He was elected judge of the county court of Washington county in December, 1885, but

resigned the judgeship in October, 1886, in order to accept the office of assistant district attorney for the Western district of Virginia, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland. This office he also resigned in June, 1888. In 1891 he was elected attorney for the commonwealth for Washington county, and served one term, covering the period from July 1, 1891 to July 1, 1895. He declined a reëlection to this office. On February 12, 1903, he was elected judge of the circuit court of his circuit by the general assembly of Virginia. He is president of the board of trustees of the Stonewall Jackson institute, and a member of the board of trustees of Hampden-Sidney college.

Judge Hutton is a member of the Democratic party, from which he has never transferred his allegiance upon any issue. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; and is also a Mason.

He married on December 22, 1880, Jennie O. Preston; and of their marriage have been born six children, of whom five are now living.

His address is 501 East Main Street, Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia.

MINTER JACKSON

JACKSON, MINTER, merchant and banker, was born in Harrison county, then Virginia, now West Virginia, September 20, 1824. His father was Stephen P. Jackson, a farmer and stockdealer of that county; and his mother was Hannah Bailey.

On his father's side Mr. Jackson is of Scotch-Irish descent, his first ancestor in America having come from the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather was settled in Harrison county as early as 1780, the records in the clerk's office of that county showing a conveyance to him at that date of a tract of land which has since then been continuously in the Jackson family. Mr. Jackson's mother was of English ancestry.

Minter Jackson's boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he early learned to work. The elder Jackson was a man of moderate means; and as he had a large family to support and educate, Minter determined to go to work as soon as he could, to make his own living. This desire for independence and purpose to begin work resulted in his obtaining but a limited education, although his father had been anxious for him to follow the profession of a lawyer. About 1845 the county of Gilmer was formed; and Mr. Jackson, then twenty-one years of age, decided to begin his business career in the new county. With the assistance of his older brother, and backed by what credit his father could give him, he embarked in the mercantile business at Glenville, in Gilmer county, and by dint of economy, close attention to business, and correct business methods, soon built up a substantial and successful business. Since that time Mr. Jackson has pursued the career of a merchant, has dealt in real estate, and has been from the time of its organization the president of the Bank of Marion in Smyth county, Virginia.

Mr. Jackson had no special political aspirations, but in 1850 was elected to the general assembly of Virginia, to represent the counties of Lewis, Gilmer, and Braxton. He did not serve, how-

ever, on account of the adoption of the Virginia constitution of 1850, and in 1851 he was elected from the counties of Gilmer and Wirt, and served in the Virginia house of delegates during the sessions of 1851-52 and 1852-53.

During the War between the States, Mr. Jackson served for three years in the nitre department of the Confederate States government, and for the last twelve months of the war he was a private in the Saltville artillery, Captain King's battery.

Mr. Jackson is an independent Democrat, and, while generally acting with the Democratic party, refused to support William Jennings Bryan in 1896 on account of his position on the silver question.

Mr. Jackson has been three times married. His first wife was Mary K. Fell, whom he married at Glenville, October 28, 1850. Of this marriage were born two children, one of whom is living. His second wife was Isabella Holt Beattie, whom he married in Smyth county, Virginia, August 10, 1864; and of this marriage were born two children, both of whom are living. His third wife was Mrs. Mary L. Bailey, (née Davidson), of Parkersburg, West Virginia, whom he married November 5, 1894.

Mr. Jackson's address in summer is Marion, Smyth County, Virginia, and in winter, DeLeon Springs, Florida.

ROBERT BRUCE JAMES

JAMES, ROBERT BRUCE, physician, was born at Axton, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1861. His father was Dr. John Craghead James, a physician and surgeon of that county, who served as a member of the board of supervisors of Pittsylvania, and his mother was Angeline Rorer, daughter of Captain Abram Rorer, an officer of the War of 1812. On his father's side he is of English descent; and on that of his mother his ancestry is Swiss.

Dr. James' early life was passed in the country, where he had to perform regular tasks involving manual labor. After attending the preparatory schools of his vicinity, he entered as a cadet the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1883, taking the first Jack-Hope medal of his class. After leaving the institute, he became a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he entered the medical school of Columbia university, New York, from which he was graduated in 1889.

He was a resident physician of the Hebrew Orphan asylum in New York city from 1888 to 1890; and then settled in his native county of Pittsylvania for the practice of his profession. He later went to Danville, Virginia, where he has since practiced medicine with success and distinction.

Dr. James served by gubernatorial appointment as a member of the board of directors of the Western State hospital for the insane at Staunton, Virginia, from 1898 to 1902; and he is also a member of the Virginia state board of medical examiners. During his stay at the Virginia Military institute he was a lieutenant of cadets; and for one year after graduation he was subprofessor in charge of the cadet corps.

In politics he defines himself as "a Bryanite," and has never changed his political views or affiliations. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. James married on April 14, 1897, Annie M. Schofield; and of their marriage have been born four children, of whom three are now living.

His address is Number 803 Main Street, Danville, Virginia.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES

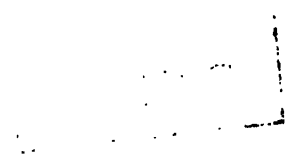
JONES, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, June 1, 1832, and is the son of James and Jane Thompson Jones. His father, like himself, was a farmer, who filled the office of justice of the peace—an unpretentious man of sturdy colonial descent, who was known far and wide in the rural community for his strict integrity. His ancestors emigrated to Virginia from Wales, prior to the Revolution. Nearly all of the male members of the family served as sheriff, magistrate, or in other official capacity.

George W. Jones spent his early life partly in a village and partly on a farm. His mother died when he was very young, and at an early age his father secured for him a position in a village store, where he performed the duties of errand boy and learned how to "clerk." His education was confined to the "old field" schools of the county, but he read much, and was a devoted student of Shakespeare.

He enlisted as a private in Company I, 18th Virginia infantry, Captain J. C. Luck, and upon the reorganization of the company was elected to the office of first lieutenant. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, and fought at Williamsburg, in the battles around Richmond, and in the Gettysburg campaign. At the latter battle he was wounded and left upon the field, where he was captured by the Union troops and sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where he was confined until near the close of the four years' conflict.

In 1901, Mr. Jones was elected a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional convention held at Richmond during that year and the next. At that time the "Washington Post," speaking of his election, said, among other things: "Mr. Jones is a very earnest Baptist and a man of fine practical sense. Like many other delegates to the convention, he never was in politics till his neighbors and friends nominated him for delegate without his solicitation and quite to his surprise. This honor came to him because of their knowledge of his incorruptibility in every

Yours Truly
Geo W Jones



walk of life and of his wisdom in dealing with affairs." High praise, this, of a man who writes of himself: "I am a plain country farmer and make no pretensions to greatness. My family have been in what is now Pittsylvania county since long before it was established in 1780; they have held various offices and have acted a prominent part in shaping the character of the county; but none of them have distinguished themselves as men of marked ability. We have tried to live honestly, pay our just debts and do all we could to build up our county and state."

In the Constitutional convention Mr. Jones was a member of the educational committee and the committee on corporations. He also took a prominent part in the Baptist General association, held at Richmond in November, 1901, where he astonished those who did not know him by his stand in seconding Armistead R. Long, of Lynchburg, in opposing the resolution of Doctor Hawthorne, calling on the Constitutional convention to embody in the new constitution an excise measure known as the Quarles-Barbour resolution.

As a farmer Mr. Jones has been eminently prosperous. His first strong impluse in life, to win such prizes as have come to him, he attributes to the desire to accumulate wealth. To his aunt and uncle, with whom he lived as a boy after the death of his mother, he gives credit for the moral influence which has shaped his career.

In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and has not changed his party allegiance in any instance since the war. In religion he is a Baptist, and is a prominent member of the Chestnut Level Baptist church of Pittsylvania county.

When asked for a few words of advice to the young, drawn from his own personal experience, Mr. Jones replied: "My own opinion is that if a young man will act honestly with his fellowmen and attend closely to the business of his calling, he will be certain to succeed."

He was married April 17, 1860, to Sarah F. Thompson, daughter of Rawley S. and Ann D. Thompson, and became the father of seven children, four of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Spring Garden, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

PARIS VAN BUREN JONES

JONES, PARIS VAN BUREN, lawyer, was born near Midway, Craig county, Virginia, September 28, 1851, son of James A. and Mary C. Jones. His father was a farmer, a man of industrious habits and positive opinions. His mother was a woman of high character who exerted a strong and enduring influence upon the life of her family and acqaintances. The paternal ancestors settled in North Carolina, but removed to Virginia about 1788. On the maternal side the first known ancestor to locate in this country came from England early in the seventeenth century.

The early years of the life of Paris Jones were spent in the country. His health was good and, with the exception of an unusual fondness for books, his tastes and interests were those of the average boy of his place and time. When not in school he had regular work on his father's farm and here, he says, he formed habits of industry and frugality which have proved of great value to him in the practical work of life. His public education was confined to the common schools and one term at a small academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and at once commenced practice in Newcastle, Virginia. He has been successful in his profession, has served two terms as attorney for the commonwealth, and has twice been elected county judge. He has also served one term as superintendent of schools.

Mr. Jones states that his first impulse to strive for the prizes of life was a burning desire to contribute something honorable to the time in which he lived. The most helpful reading in his earlier years was biography. He was especially interested in Plutarch's "Lives" and the biographies of Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. His own preference determined the choice of his profession, and private study has been the strongest of all the influences which have helped him to win success. His favorite exercise is taken in the form of daily walks. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious connection is with the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South. In reply to a request for suggestions to young men just beginning their career, he states that, in his opinion, " Industry, honesty, frankness and constant care in looking after small matters and details " will most help young people to attain true success in life.

Mr. Jones was married December 3, 1875, to Lizzie Ella Hutchinson, and of their three children two are now living.

His address is Newcastle, Craig County, Virginia.

GEORGE GOODWYN JOYNES

JOYNES, GEORGE GOODWYN, teacher and school superintendent, was born at Onancock, Accomac county, Virginia, September 6, 1856. His father was Tully A. T. Joynes, an Accomac planter of the old Virginia type, who was a magistrate for twelve years under the ante-bellum constitution; and who was later in life postmater at Onancock, which office he held until the date of his death. Mr. Joynes' mother was Sabra Polk Fitchett, a granddaughter of Captain William Polk, who fought in the Revolution and was one of the leading men in Virginia in his day.

He grew up in the country until he was fourteen years old; and after that time several years were spent in a country village. He worked on the farm on Saturdays. The financial failure of his father, consequent upon the losses that resulted from the War between the States, prevented Mr. Joynes from completing his collegiate education. He attended Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but left after his sophomore year. The college, however, recognized the value and distinction of his later work as scholar and teacher; and in 1896 he received at its hands the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

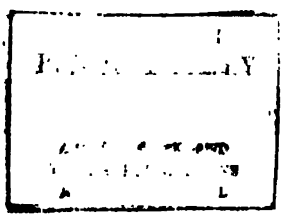
He began the work of life as a teacher in an " old field " public school in 1875. The desire on his part to help develop and advance the recently adopted public school system in Virginia, then quite unpopular with many of the people of his section, induced Mr. Joynes to make teaching his life-work. From the first he showed aptitude as an instructor and unusual disciplinary power; and when it was determined to establish a graded school in his native town of Onancock, he was selected to do the work. He filled the office of principal of the Onancock high school for twenty-five years; and gave up the position at the end of that time to become superintendent of public school for Accomac division.

Mr. Joynes is now (1908) serving his second term as superintendent of public schools of Accomac division, which embraces

Very truly yours
G. G. Foyne,

GOODWYN

Very truly yours
G. G. Foyez,



one hundred and fifty-three public schools, and a school population of ten thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

He has written and published a "Teacher's Handbook; A Uniform Graded Course of Study for use in Public Schools," which has received the high commendation and endorsement of the superintendent of public instruction of Virginia.

Mr. Joynes is a Mason, and was secretary of his lodge for four years; and has written papers and delivered lectures on the subject of Free Masonry. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Baptist church; has served as superintendent of his church Sunday school for five years, was for many years clerk of the Accomac Baptist association, and was the founder of the Accomac Educational association, which numbers one hundred and twenty members.

When at school and college he was captain of the baseball and football teams, and he was an enthusiastic supporter of those games, in which he still finds his recreation and exercise.

Mr. Joynes married November 25, 1880, Sallie Wright Northam, daughter of Thomas A. Northam. They have had five children—two boys and three girls—all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia.

ISAAC PATRICK KANE

KANE, ISAAC PATRICK, for some years cashier of the Bank of Gate City, Virginia, later president of that bank; and the reorganizer of the First National Bank of Gate City of which he has been president since 1904, was born at Estilville (now Gate City) in Scott county, Virginia, on the 15th of March, 1862. His father, Henry Solon Kane, was for some years a member of the state senate of Virginia, elected in 1849. In 1844 he had served as one of the presidential electors for Virginia.

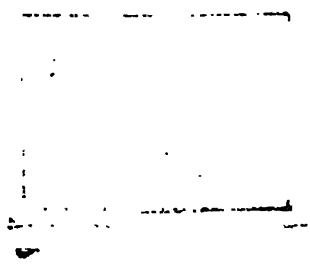
His father's father, Patrick Kane, came from Ireland about 1800 and settled in New York; and from New York city he later removed to Norfolk, Virginia. After several years of residence there, he settled in the Southwestern part of Virginia (Scott county) where he reared his family and died.

His mother, Mrs. Sarah A. (Anderson) Kane, was a daughter of Isaac C. Anderson of Scott county. Her ancestors were of Scotch descent, having settled in Augusta county, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Passing his youth in a village, he knew a strong and healthy boyhood until he was sixteen when a severe attack of typhoid fever followed by a violent relapse, so impaired his health that he has never since been strong.

He entered Emory and Henry college, but about two months before the close of the college year, 1886, a prolonged attack of fever took him out of his class. Although he had expected to return the next year for graduation, in the spring of 1887 he accepted a position in business, and business cares since that time have engrossed all his powers. In 1889 he was elected cashier of the Bank of Gate City at its organization; and nine years later he was chosen president of the bank; but after two years of service, poor health again compelled him to alter his plans, and he spent two years in active out-door life, to the great improvement of his health. In January, 1904, with business associates he bought a controlling share in the stock of the bank of which he had

Yours Truly
J. J. Kane.



formerly been president. It was converted into a National bank in April, 1904, and he has been president of the First National Bank of Gate City since April, 1904.

He was one of the founders of Shoemaker college, a literary institution of Gate City; and he is now a member of the board of trustees of that college. In 1904 he helped to organize the Willow Shoals Lumber Company which is operating at Willow, Lee county, Kentucky; and Mr. Kane still retains his interest in that corporation. Mr. Kane also helped to organize the Seaboard Coal Company of Richlands, Virginia, and is still one of its stockholders.

Mr. Kane has never married. He remained at home after his brothers and sisters married and devoted himself to the comfort of his widowed mother. His devotion to her since early childhood, and specially his tireless care of her during her declining years, mark him as a man of pure and noble deeds worthy of imitation by every young man.

In college he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. In his political relations he is a Democrat.

His favorite exercise is horseback riding.

To young Virginians, Mr. Kane commends: "honesty, sobriety, firmness, truthfulness and faithfulness in service, as contributing to true success in business, and to that highest aim, a truly successful character."

His address is Gate City, Scott County, Virginia.

JOSEPH L. KELLY

KELLY, JOSEPH L., lawyer, of Bristol, Virginia, was born in Smyth county, Virginia, on the 4th of March, 1867. His father, John A. Kelly, was a lawyer, and was judge of the 16th judicial circuit of Virginia for twenty-five years, from 1870 to 1895. Judge Kelly married Miss Martha Peck, daughter of John and Elizabeth Peck, of Giles county, Virginia. His family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

His boyhood was passed in Marion and was divided between town and country life. While still very young he was taught to take a regular share in the work on his father's place. He enjoyed the best of health; was very fond of athletic sports; attended school faithfully, and liked school life. Having completed his preparation for college, he took the course at Emory and Henry, and was graduated in June, 1886, with the degree of B. A. After a year in his father's office, he entered the law school at the University of Virginia, and in June, 1889, was graduated from that institution with the degree of B. L. Subsequently the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Emory and Henry college.

In August, 1889, at Estillville (now Gate City), he began the practice of law as an associate of General Rufus A. Ayers. For six years this association with General Ayers continued and he feels himself to be under lasting obligations to that close friend of his father, for advice, example and opportunity, in the early years of his professional life. After practicing at Gate City from 1889 to 1892, he removed to Big Stone Gap, and continued the general practice of law at that place until the fall of 1898, when he came to Bristol, where he now resides. Since 1895 he has been a member of the law firm of Bullitt and Kelly, a firm which has an extensive and varied practice in Southwest Virginia, maintaining two offices, one at Big Stone Gap in charge of Mr. J. F. Bullitt and the other at Bristol under the management of Mr. Kelly.

He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and has never

Yours Truly,
Jos. Zoller

JOSEPH L. KELLY

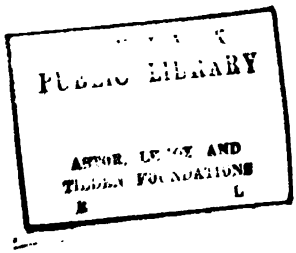
[illegible] JOSEPH L. [illegible] lawyer, of Bristol, Virginia, was [illegible] county, Virginia, on the 4th of March, [illegible] father, John A. Kelly, was a lawyer, and [illegible] court of errors of Virginia for twenty five [illegible] Judge Kelly married Miss Martha [illegible] Elizabeth Peck, of Giles county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent.

[illegible] passed in Marion and was divided between [illegible] While still very young he was taught to [illegible] on the work on his father's place. He [illegible] was very fond of athletic sports; [illegible] and liked school life. Having completed [illegible] for college, he took the course at Emory [illegible] graduated in June, 1886, with the degree of [illegible] Later's college, he entered the law school [illegible] of Virginia, and in June, 1889, was graduated [illegible] with the degree of B. L. Subsequently the [illegible] of Arts was conferred upon him by Emory and

[illegible] 1888 [illegible] Cross Gate City, he began the [illegible] was a member of the firm of General Rufus A. Ayers. For [illegible] Mr. Ayers and Colonel Kelly were associated [illegible] he left to be [illegible] interesting chapter to that [illegible] for active, exemplified and successful in the [illegible] professional life. After practicing at Cross [illegible] 1892, he removed to Big Stone Gap, and [illegible] practice of law at that place until the fall [illegible] when he came to Bristol, where he now resides. Since [illegible] has been a member of the law firm of Ewart and Kelly [illegible] which has an extensive and varied practice in Southwestern Virginia, maintaining two offices, one at Big Stone Gap in charge of Mr. J. P. Ewart and the other at Bristol under the personal supervision of Mr. Kelly.

He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and

Yours Truly,
Jos. L. Kelly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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

varied in his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that party; but he has never been actively engaged in practical politics, nor has he sought or held public office.

By religious preference Mr. Kelly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 29th of July, 1896, he married Miss Mary Eloise Hull, daughter of Captain D. D. Hull, of Marion, Virginia. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1908.

He does not devote much time to recreation; but he is fond of an occasional day's fishing; he drives often with his family; and he takes interest in gardening and in a small farm near the city. He is much attached to home-life, and his residence in Bristol is one of the attractive homes of that town.

RICHARD STEVENSON KER

KER, RICHARD STEVENSON, was born in Staunton, Virginia, August 4, 1866. His father was Heber Ker; his mother, Mary E. Kinney. His father held successively the positions of treasurer of the city of Staunton, member of the city council, clerk of the supreme court of appeals, and was, at the time of his death, chief deputy-marshal of the United States court for the western district of Virginia. Mr. Heber Ker's marked characteristics were application, and strict attention to the details of business. Dr. John Ker, the first American paternal ancestor, came from Roxborough, Scotland, and settled in Northampton county, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Among the distinguished members of Mr. R. S. Ker's family was Abel P. Upshur, of President Tyler's cabinet, who was the uncle of Mr. Ker's mother.

Richard S. Ker grew up to manhood in the city of Staunton. He attended the public schools of the city, and the Staunton Military academy. Thence he entered the Washington and Lee university; later, the University of Virginia.

Richard S. Ker began the active work of life as a teacher, and taught one year in Botetourt county, Virginia, and one year at Humboldt, Tennessee. In 1888, he began the practice of law in Staunton, Virginia. His close application to the duties of his profession, and his recognized talent as a speaker and advocate, soon brought him into public view; and, when in 1899 he offered himself as a candidate for commonwealth's attorney for the county of Augusta, he was easily elected. During the four years of his term, he established himself as a prosecutor, and his success in securing the conviction of several notable criminals established his reputation as a criminal lawyer; and, at the close of his term, he was, without any serious opposition, reëlected to the same position. During this same period, Mr. Ker was elected captain of a military company which had been organized in Staunton, and which became later Company K, of the 2nd Virginia regiment. The Spanish-American war coming on, Captain

Ker's regiment was called out and was mustered into service in May, 1898. His regiment was ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, expecting to be called to the seat of war in Cuba. Their hopes, however, were not realized; the war closed, they returned home, and were mustered out in December, 1898.

On his return home, Captain Ker resumed the duties of his office, which in his absence had been discharged by a friend under authority of the court. His reputation as a criminal lawyer has increased steadily. So well is he known that the commonwealth's attorney of an adjoining county invited him quite recently to assist in one of the most famous criminal cases on record in Virginia; and his services to the commonwealth proved very valuable.

Captain Ker is in politics a Democrat; in church preference an Episcopalian.

May 11, 1898, Captain Ker was married to Jessie S. McNeil, of Staunton, Virginia. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

Captain Ker's address is Staunton, Virginia.

GEORGE ADAM LAMBERT

LAMBERT, GEORGE ADAM, farmer, stockman and legislator, was born March 12, 1867, on a farm in Wythe county, Virginia. His father, Joseph Lambert, brick-mason, farmer and stockman, was noted for industry, energy and sobriety. His mother, Katherine Lambert, a Christian woman of high character, was a strong and lasting influence on all sides of his life. His ancestry is English on the paternal and German on the maternal side. The family was founded in America by William Lambert, from England, and his wife, Mary Michaels, from Germany, who settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, where they reared a family.

George A. Lambert was reared in the country and was healthy, strong and active. As a boy he was especially interested in machinery and live stock of all kinds. He had to do his full share of work on the farm from the time he was large enough, as his father would not countenance idling. The habits of industry thus acquired have played no small part in his success in life. He attended the county public schools until he was about nineteen. Then, having chosen the law for a profession, and his parents consenting, he entered Emory and Henry college, Virginia, but, owing to the death of his father, he was compelled to drop out in his third year and take charge of the farm, instead of graduating, and taking up the study of law, as he had planned to do. It was a great disappointment, but he did not waste time moping over what could not be helped. Instead, he turned all of his large stock of energy into the work of the farm, and to studying how to improve and increase its returns, both in crops and in live stock. By untiring industry, careful and thrifty management and the introduction of up-to-date methods he soon became one of the most prosperous farmers and stock raisers of his section; and by strength of character and purity of life one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of his county.

In politics he is and has always been a Democrat, and as such served one term in the Virginia house of delegates (elected in

Very Truly,
F. L. Lamb

[illegible]RGE ADAM LAMBERT

[illegible]PTAIN GEORGE ADAM, farmer, [illegible]
[illegible] born March [illegible], 1857, on [illegible]
[illegible] Augusta, His father, [illegible]
[illegible] was noted [illegible]
[illegible] Katherine Lambert [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Yours Very Truly,
Geo. A. Lambert

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1889), making a very creditable record, but he prefers the independence of private life and has since held no public office, though, as he is a comparatively young man, his great popularity may cause his fellow-citizens to bring such pressure to bear on him that his personal preference may be forced aside in order that he may again serve his county in a public station.

He has been, and is, a deep student, with a partiality for history, political economy, surveying and engineering, which he has found most helpful in fitting him for his successful career. The strongest influences in his life, in the order named, have been, home, school and private study. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His favorite recreation is bird hunting.

He thinks a young man seeking true success can have no better chart by which to steer than the scriptural injunction: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

On October 30, 1895, he married Lettie Jane Newland, daughter of Preston M. Newland, of Wythe county. She died on February 2, 1900. One child by this marriage is now (1907) living. Mr. Lambert's second wife, whom he married on September 30, 1903, was Sue M. Hale, daughter of Eli C. Hale, of Grayson county. They have one child now living.

The address of Mr. Lambert is Rural Retreat, Wythe County, Virginia.

FRANCIS RIVES LASSITER

LASSITER, FRANCIS RIVES, lawyer, congressman from the fourth Virginia district, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, on February 8, 1866, son of Dr. Daniel W. and Anna Rives (Heath) Lassiter. He is of French Huguenot and English lineage, and a direct descendant of Robert Lassiter, a land-owner of Virginia in the seventeenth century. His father was a physician of unusual attainments, known for his integrity, generosity and love of knowledge.

Francis Rives Lassiter received his education in the public and private schools of Petersburg and at the University of Virginia, from which latter he was graduated in Latin, chemistry, moral philosophy and law, receiving the degree of B. L., in 1886. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1887, and to the Virginia bar in 1888, settling down to the active practice of his profession at Petersburg. In the same year he was elected city attorney of Petersburg. He was reëlected for the years 1890-92. From 1893 to 1897 he was United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, and in the latter year was defeated for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general of Virginia. In 1899, he was supervisor of the twelfth United States census, for the fourth district of Virginia, and at a special election held April, 1900, was elected to the fifty-seventh Congress from the fourth Virginia district. At the following congressional election he was returned, but suffered defeat for nomination to the fifty-eighth Congress at the hands of Robert G. Southall. He was nominated for the sixtieth Congress by the Democratic party and was elected November 6, 1906, without opposition. Since 1888, he has been a member of the Virginia State Democratic committee, and has been influential in the councils and policies of that party. In 1892, he served as presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for Virginia.

From 1889-92, Mr. Lassiter commanded Company G, 4th regiment, Virginia volunteers, and was subsequently elected major of the same regiment. In addition to his legal work, he

has devoted much time to the study of American history, and, in 1901, published a brochure on "Arnold's Invasion of Virginia, 1781." He has also been a contributor to current magazines on historical and political subjects.

On March 31, 1891, he married Fanny Page McGill, daughter of John McGill, of Petersburg. His wife died on January 1, 1906. Both he and his wife were members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Lassiter's address is Petersburg, Virginia.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ

LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, was born in the city of Staunton, Virginia, April 1, 1869. He is the son of Bishop James Allen Latané of the Reformed Episcopal church, and his wife, Mary Minor Holladay.

Bishop Latané, who was born in Essex county, Virginia, January 15, 1831, was a student in the law department of the University of Virginia in 1851-1852; and two years later he entered the Episcopal Theological seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia; becoming in 1856 a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was successively Episcopal rector at Staunton and at Wheeling, West Virginia; but in 1874 withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal ministry and church, and entered the Reformed Episcopal church, declining a bishopric in that church in 1876, but accepting the office in 1879. In 1883 he was unanimously elected presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church of the United States. He was a man of exemplary piety, of varied learning and of profound convictions; and was greatly beloved by those with whom he came into personal contact.

The emigrant ancestor of the Latanés in America was the Rev. Louis Latané, who fled from France to England at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He became a student in the University of Oxford, and was later ordained to the ministry of the church of England by the Bishop of London. In 1701 he emigrated from England to Virginia and took charge of South Farnham parish, in Essex county. He was married once before he came to America, and twice afterwards; but nothing is known of his first or second wife. His third wife was Miss Mary Dean, by whom he had a son, John Latané, and five daughters. Rev. Louis Latané died in Essex county in 1732.

John Holladay Latané, the subject of this sketch, lived successively in a country town, in a city and in the country, during the earlier years of his life. His tastes lay in the direction of country life and nature; and from an early date his favorite reading was in biography and history. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland; and thereafter became a student in the Baltimore City college, graduating in 1889; and then in

the Johns Hopkins university, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. He earned, by teaching, a large part of the money which he expended in his subsequent university career. He pursued a post-graduate course in the Johns Hopkins university, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1895.

During the session of 1895-1896 he was acting professor of history and economics in the Baltimore City college. In 1896-1897 he was master of history and English in the Military academy at San Rafael, California. In 1898 he lectured on American diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins university, and from 1898 to 1902 he was professor of history and economics in the Randolph—Macon Woman's college. Since 1902 he has filled the chair of history in the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Virginia; and in the summers of 1902 and 1903 he was a special lecturer in the United States Naval War college at Newport, Rhode Island, on the subject of international law.

He was awarded the John Marshall prize in the Johns Hopkins university in 1901; and he is a member of the American Historical association, the American Political Science association, the Phi Beta Kappa society, and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. He served for three years in the 5th Maryland regiment; is a Democrat in his political principles; and is a member of the Reformed Episcopal church.

Dr. Latané has written and published "Early Relations between Maryland and Virginia," 1895; "Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America," 1900; and he is now writing for the historical series known as "The American Nation," edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, its twenty-fifth volume, under the title: "America as a World Power."

In addition to the foregoing volumes, he has written a number of reviews and articles for periodical publications, chiefly on the subjects of international law and diplomacy.

His biography has been published in "Who's Who in America" for 1906-1907, and in the "National Cyclopædia of American Biography."

Dr. Latané married October 17, 1905, Mrs. Elinor Jackson Junkin Cox.

His address is Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

JOHN JAMES LAWSON

LAWSON, JOHN JAMES, of South Boston, Halifax county, Virginia, banker, for twenty years member of the town council of South Boston, was born at Harmony, Halifax county, Virginia, on the 27th of August, 1849. His father, David Lawson, was a farmer, characterized by great energy, strong common sense, promptness and thrift, and a high sense of honor. His mother was Mrs. Jane (Bailey) Lawson.

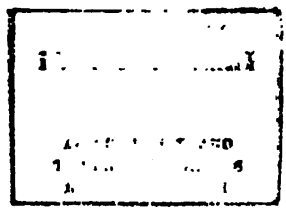
Richard Lawson, who came from England, in 1654, is the earliest known American ancestor of the family. Brigadier-General Benjamin Lawson of the Revolutionary army, and his brother, Hugh Lawson, both settled near Norfolk, Virginia, where General Lawson remained. His brother, Hugh Lawson, went to North Carolina, dying in Rowan county, North Carolina, in 1764, and leaving a son named John, who removed to Caswell county, North Carolina, near the Virginia line. John Lawson, the second, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina. The family were thrifty farmers and merchants, well remembered for their good business judgment and their strong common sense.

In his boyhood he had excellent health, and was fond of hunting, fishing and other out-door sports. His school years were passed in a thickly settled country neighborhood. His opportunities for attending school were limited to a few seasons at country schools near his home, with one year's attendance at Horner's School, in North Carolina, after which he returned to his home, in 1865, to take a place in a country store; and he has been actively engaged in business for the forty years or more since that date.

On the 1st of October, 1865, he took a place as clerk in a store at Harmony, Virginia, his pay to be fifty dollars for the first year. He continued in that business until January 1st, 1871, on which day he became a partner in the firm of J. J. Lawson and Company. On the 1st of October, 1876, this company changed its place of business from Harmony to South Boston,

Very Truly,

J. J. Lane



Virginia. With his brother, R. W. Lawson, and Joseph Stebbins, he carried a general line of merchandise, under the firm name of Stebbins and Lawson. Mr. John James Lawson attended chiefly to the office work. They built up a large and successful mercantile business, which grew in importance with the rapid growth of the town of South Boston. Mr. Lawson was actively interested in organizing and promoting the Bank of South Boston, which opened for business on May 1st, 1887. Mr. Lawson was elected cashier of the bank—a position which he has held for over twenty years.

In the meantime his business ability and his sound principles have been recognized by his election to numerous positions for the direction of banks and business enterprises. On October 1st, 1906, he was chosen president of the Boston National bank. He is a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Stebbins, Lawson and Spraggins company; he is president of the South Boston Electric Light and Power company; he is a director of the R. W. Lawson Grocery company; president of the Bank of Virgilina; a director of the Barbour Buggy company; and a director of the South Boston Ice company.

Mr. Lawson is interested in all that makes for the welfare of his town; and the esteem in which his fellow citizens hold him for his interest in public affairs, is well illustrated by the fact that for more than twenty years he has been continuously a member of the town council.

By religious belief he is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South; and for the last fifteen years he has been a deacon in that church.

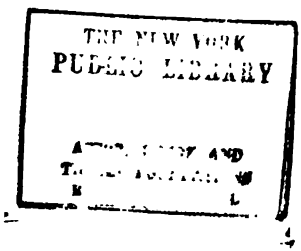
In politics he is a Democrat, and he has never swerved in his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that party.

Always interested in farming, he has bought and sold many plantations. He has been fond of dealing in real estate, buying largely for cash when prices were low, and never suffering property to deteriorate upon his hands although he may have held it for years. While banking has been his first interest, he has been successful in raising horses, cattle, hogs, corn and grass.

On the 26th of September, 1883, Mr. Lawson married Miss Eliza Jasper Craddock, daughter of Dr. John W. Craddock of

Black Walnut, Halifax county, Virginia. They have had eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Lawson in offering advice and suggestions to his fellow citizens of Virginia urges the laying of greater stress upon the home-life of our young people in order to conserve all that is best in American life, and to develop still higher ideals of self reliance, energy, sound morals and strong character.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Sincerely,
R. W. Lawson

ROBERT WILLIAM LAWSON

LAWSON, ROBERT WILLIAM, was born in the village of Harmony, Halifax county, Virginia, September 28, 1853. His father was David Lawson, a farmer of Halifax county; his mother was Jane Bailey.

Mr. Lawson's earliest known ancestor in America was John Lawson, who was the first colonial surveyor general of North Carolina, and who was burned at the stake by the Indians. A later ancestor was General Robert Lawson, who was major of the 4th Virginia regiment in the War of the American Revolution, and later its colonel, and who commanded a brigade of Virginia troops under General Greene at the battle of Guilford.

Mr. Lawson's youth was spent in the country, where he worked on his father's farm except when at school. He attended the common schools of his county; but, possessing no particularly literary or scholastic inclination, he, after obtaining a common school education, began the active work of life in 1870 as salesman in a country store at Harmony. To him contact with men in the activities of life and a close observation of their methods of success have always appealed as more educative than the study of books; and that he has made potential use of them as educational facilities is indicated in his sucecssful business career.

Mr. Lawson has been a merchant, the president of the R. W. Lawson company, wholesale grocers, the president of the South Boston Electric Light and Power company, and a director in the Bank of South Boston.

In politics, Mr. Lawson is a Democrat, and has never changed his party affiliations. In church preference, he is a Baptist, and takes great interest in the affairs of the congregation with which he is connected.

Though not a politician, Mr. Lawson has served on the town council of South Boston. He has also served on the local school board, and rendered useful service in furnishing educational advantages to the children of his town.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Lawson married Miss Mary E.

Craddock, daughter of Dr. John Craddock, of Black Walnut, Halifax county, Virginia.

Mr. Lawson is a director in the following companies: The Century Cotton Mill of South Boston; the Boston National Bank, of South Boston; and the J. A. Mebane Electrical company, as well as in the Boston and Houston Brick company. He is interested in farming and stock raising. He is a stockholder in the new South Boston Ice and Lumber company. He is president of the Keystone Drug company of South Boston, manufacturing chemists and druggists, who do a business that extends through fifteen states. He is a stockholder in the Barbour Buggy company.

The business of Stebbins and Lawson, general commission business, was started in 1876, the first business house of the kind in South Boston. In 1892, the work of the firm was subdivided. R. W. Lawson became president of the wholesale grocery department; J. J. Lawson became cashier of the Bank of South Boston, and was later elected president of the Boston National Bank. Joseph Stebbins, Sr., took charge of the wholesale dry goods business under the firm name of Stebbins and Lawson, which in 1907 has become Stebbins, Lawson and Spraggins, which has customers throughout the South.

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Yours Truly
H. C. Lester

HENRY CLAY LESTER

LESTER, HENRY CLAY, manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and banker, was born on a farm in Henry county, Virginia, February 25, 1838, son of William and Frances H. (Stegall) Lester. His father was an honest, truthful, hard-working farmer, of small means, in Henry county, who had little to leave his sons except a good name and good habits. His mother was a woman of deep religious feelings and high principles, and exercised a strong religious and moral influence over her children.

In his boyhood, Mr. Lester suffered serious [illegible] account of his feeble physical condition; [illegible] farm work as he grew toward manhood [illegible] of industry, economy and moral rectitude. [illegible] student of the Bible and made the most of [illegible] secure a common sense education in the district [illegible] His formal education, however, he possessed [illegible] ties of mind and heart that have been potent [illegible] honors and successes that he now enjoys. [illegible] positive in its nature, he had a large store [illegible] and his judgment was well-balanced. He [illegible] a practical turn of mind, which subsequently, [illegible] wide experience, developed into one of [illegible] capable of handling large affairs.

Mr. Lester's independent career began at [illegible] county, Virginia, as a manufacturer of tobacco. [illegible] with this branch of business, he shortly carried [illegible] farming, stock-raising and milling, all of which [illegible] and expand under the conscientious management [illegible] For almost half a century he has been one of the [illegible] in the development of the county's largest [illegible] age of sixty he was one of its wealthiest [illegible] the present time (1907), though less active, [illegible] many industrial and financial enterprises [illegible] out his native county. He is president and [illegible]

Yours Truly
H. C. Smith

HENRY CLAY LESTER

LESTER, HENRY CLAY, manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and banker, was born on a farm in Henry county, Virginia, February 25, 1838, son of William and Frances H. (Stegall) Lester. His father was an honest, truthful, hard-working farmer, of small means, in Henry county, who had little to leave his sons except a good name and good habits. His mother was a woman of deep religious feelings and domestic tastes, and exercised a strong religious and moral influence upon her children.

In his boyhood, Mr. Lester suffered serious drawbacks on account of his feeble physical condition; yet he did his share of the farm work as he grew toward manhood, and acquired habits of industry, economy and moral rectitude. He was a close student of the Bible and made the most of his opportunities to secure a common sense education in the district schools. Beyond his formal education, however, he possessed many sturdy qualities of mind and heart that have been potent in bringing him the honors and successes that he now enjoys. His character was positive in its nature, he had a large stock of common sense, and his judgment was well-balanced. He had what is known as a practical turn of mind, which subsequently, under the stress of wide experience, developed into one of keen business insight, capable of handling large affairs.

Mr. Lester's independent career began at Figsboro, Henry county, Virginia, as a manufacturer of tobacco. In conjunction with this branch of business, he shortly carried on merchandising, farming, stock-raising and milling, all of which seemed to thrive and expand under the conscientious management he gave to them. For almost half a century he has been one of the foremost figures in the development of the county's largest interests, and at the age of sixty he was one of its wealthiest property holders. At the present time (1907), though less active, he is identified with many industrial and financial enterprises both within and without his native county. He is president and director of the Dan-

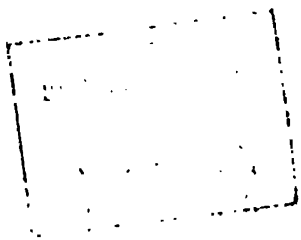
ville and New River railroad; director of the Virginia and North Carolina Construction company; president of the Farmers bank of Martinsville; vice-president of the First National bank of the same place; and is associated directly or indirectly with a number of lesser concerns.

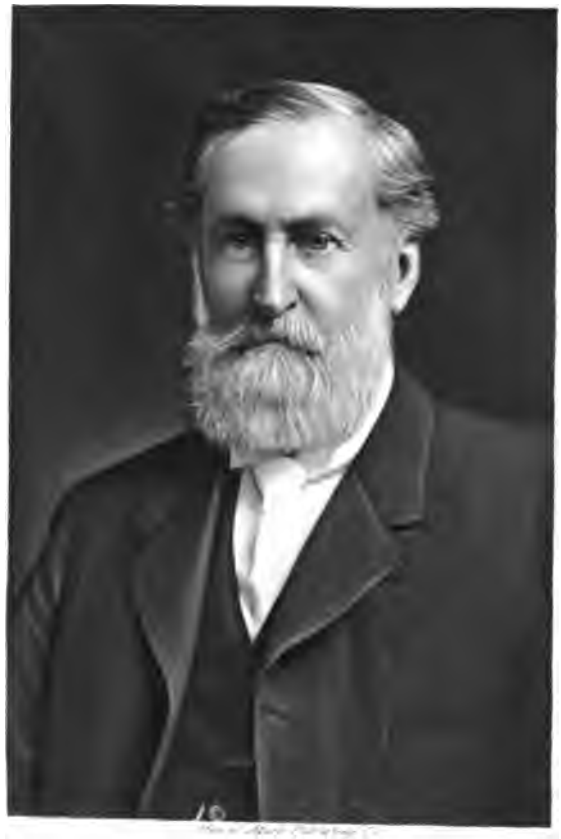
Besides being a successful business man, Mr. Lester is a zealous church worker, and has contributed munificently to the Christian church of Martinsville, in which he holds membership. In 1894, he constructed, at his own expense, a commodious church edifice for the congregation, and, when it was completed, turned it over to the governing board free of charge. His philanthropies have been equally liberal to the poor, and the unfortunate, and his hand has been in plain evidence in all movements for the common good of his community.

The career of Mr. Lester is well worthy of emulation. He early in life planted himself upon the sure foundation of an unimpeachable credit, and on straight-forward, sober, honest, truthful methods in dealing with his fellow man. To these he added prudence, self-denial, fortitude, tenacity, singleness of purpose, and a stubborn devotion to the end in view. He surrendered very little to the allurements of politics, though he was firm in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and active in its councils. But he believed in business rather than politics; in industry rather than speculation; in employing the means at hand, rather than in waiting for something to turn up. He felt that he possessed power to direct, and he directed with excellent results—both material, and in the good opinions of his friends and associates.

On August 10, 1871, Mr. Lester married Lucy Clark Brown, daughter of F. R. and Elizabeth C. Brown of Franklin county, Virginia.

His address is Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.





[illegible] MULDRUP LOGAN

[illegible] MULDRUP, was born in Charleston, [illegible] November 3, 1840. His father was [illegible] Judge [illegible] Muldrup Logan; his mother, Ann [illegible] George W. Logan was a lawyer and a [illegible] of the city court of Charleston, [illegible] and was a man of literary tastes, and author of a [illegible] of the Logan Family."

Dr. Logan's ancestors were of the Logan family of [illegible], Scotland, and were first to come to the [illegible] of George Logan, of the British army, who [illegible] Charleston, South Carolina, in 1760. [illegible] other there were another General Logan's [illegible], governor of South Carolina in 1776; [illegible] planter and merchant, who prospered in [illegible] during the Revolutionary war; Dr. George [illegible] followed his father as president of the city [illegible] position he continued to hold for forty years. He was a [illegible] member of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and [illegible] of medical books, and for many years in early life he held [illegible] commission as United States naval surgeon in charge of the [illegible] station of Charleston.

General T. M. Logan passed his youth on his father's plantation in the country. He was [illegible] by, and took to country life, [illegible] same time of studious habits. His mother died when [illegible] very young, and he was deprived of her guidance; but he [illegible] native to his duties at school, was [illegible] and was graduated from the South Carolina [illegible] at [illegible], in 1860, taking the highest honors [illegible]. He acquired a taste for [illegible]; for [illegible] and scientific books, which [illegible] and has found very useful [illegible].

[illegible] after leaving college, he enlisted as a private in the [illegible] Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and served

THOMAS MULDRUP LOGAN

LOGAN, THOMAS MULDRUP, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 3, 1840. His father was Judge George William Logan; his mother, Anna D'Oyley Glover. George W. Logan was a lawyer and a rice planter, became judge of the city court of Charleston, South Carolina, and was a man of literary tastes, and author of a "Record of the Logan Family."

Thomas Logan's ancestors were of the Logan family of Restalrig, Scotland, and the first to come to this country was Colonel George Logan, of the British army, who settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1690. Besides this distinguished soldier there were among General Logan's ancestors, Robert Daniel, governor of South Carolina, in 1716; William Logan, rice planter and merchant, and prominent in the affairs of the colony during the Revolutionary war; Dr. George Logan, who succeeded his father as physician of the city orphan asylum, which position he continued to hold for forty years. He was a prominent member of the Medical society of South Carolina, and author of medical books, and for many years in early life he held a commission as United States naval surgeon in charge of the naval station of Charleston.

General T. M. Logan passed his youth on his father's plantation in the country. He was healthy, and fond of country life, but at the same time of studious habits. His mother died when he was very young, and he was deprived of her influence; but he was attentive to his duties at school, was well prepared for college, and was graduated from the South Carolina college at Columbia, in 1860, taking the highest honor in a large and brilliant class. He acquired a taste for general literature, and for philosophical and scientific books, which he has continued to cultivate and has found very useful in fitting him for his life's work.

Soon after leaving college, he enlisted as a private in the famous Washington Light infantry of Charleston, and served

with that batallion during the operations which culminated in the capture of Fort Sumter by the South Carolina forces. Soon after the fall of Sumter, the young soldier assisted in organizing the company that became company A of the Hampton legion, and was elected second lieutenant of that company. Hurrying to Virginia, which was evidently to be, "the Flanders of the war," the command reached Manassas just in time to participate in the great battle of July 21, 1861, which resulted in a victory for the Confederates and the rout of McDowell's army. For conspicuous gallantry in this battle, Lieutenant Logan was made captain of his company. After spending the autumn and the winter in preparing himself and training his company for the duties of the camp, the march, and the battlefield, Captain Logan bore his full part in the brilliant campaign made by the Virginia army in the summer and autumn of 1862. At the bloody battle of Gaines' Mill, fought in front of Richmond, June 27, 1862, Captain Logan was wounded while bravely doing his duty; but, although not fully recovered from his wounds, he rejoined his command in time to lead his men on the field of Second Manassas. During the campaign of 1862, his regiment was attached to Hood's famous Texas brigade, and its men showed themselves worthy to touch elbows with those heroic fighters. In the battle of Sharpsburg—(Antietam, it is called by Northern writers), he displayed such gallantry that he was promoted on the field and made major of his regiment. This regiment did conspicuous service among those 33,000 of Lee's ragged, starved, heroes who successfully resisted the 87,000 men that McClellan hurled against them. After the battle of Sharpsburg, his regiment was transferred to Jenkins's South Carolina brigade and bore its part in the great Confederate victory at Fredericksburg on December 13. On the promotion of his lieutenant-colonel, Major Logan was promoted to that grade, and served well in the Suffolk and Black Water campaign of Longstreet. During the Gettysburg campaign his command was left with the troops for the defence of Richmond; and, when General B. F. Butler was threatening Richmond from West Point, Lieutenant-Colonel Logan made a daring reconnoisance which enabled him to report the force under Butler so accurately that General D. H. Hill, the

commander of the department, moved down and drove him back to the cover of his gunboats. His intelligent and gallant conduct on this occasion led to his recommendation for promotion again; and, when Colonel Gary was made brigadier-general, Major Logan was made colonel and put in command of his regiment. He served with Longstreet in the Chickamauga-Knoxville campaign, and distinguished himself on all occasions. His regiment was furnished with horses, and attached to Gary's brigade as mounted infantry.

In 1864, when General Lee checkmated General Grant in his march from the Rapidan to the James, Colonel Logan and his regiment did their full part in carrying out the plans of the Confederate commander. When Grant crossed the Chickahominy, Colonel Logan, with his own regiment and the 24th Virginia cavalry, was sent to impede his progress until Lee could take his position for the defence of Richmond. This purpose he accomplished with great skill and gallantry, but at the close of the movement was shot from his horse, severely wounded. In December, 1864, General M. C. Butler was made major-general, and recommended that Colonel Logan be promoted and assigned to the command of his old brigade. General Hampton, General Longstreet, and General R. E. Lee cordially endorsed the application—for they were familiar with the service of the heroic young man—and accordingly Colonel Logan, though one of the junior colonels of his state, was commissioned brigadier-general, and was at that time the youngest brigadier in the army. Soon after, he was sent with his brigade to join General Wade Hampton in resisting Sherman's march through the Carolinas. He participated in the Confederate victory at Bentonville; and, near Raleigh, while in command of the rear guard of Johnston's army, General Logan, at the head of Keith's battalion of his brigade, made the last cavalry charge of the war. When General Logan went with General Johnston to surrender to Sherman, it was difficult to induce the Federal representatives to believe that the slender, light-haired boy, as the subject of this sketch then appeared, was indeed a brigadier-general in command of a brigade, and General Sherman spoke of it several times. Thus this young man who had, as a private soldier, heard the first gun

at Sumter, had now as a brigadier-general made the last charge of the Confederate cavalry, and been present when the terms of surrender of Johnston's army were arranged.

After the war, General Logan began the practice of law in Richmond, Virginia. For about twelve years he practiced successfully at the Richmond bar. In 1878 he gave up the practice law and undertook to organize the system of railroads now represented by the Southern Railway system. He successfully organized various railroads and other enterprises, and subsequently the Gray National Telautograph company, of which he is now president.

At the time that General Logan formed the syndicate of Richmond and New York capitalists to consolidate various railroads into a complete system, the Richmond and Danville company controlled about 300 miles of track; and, in less than two years, this syndicate, under the lead of General Logan, had secured for that company over 2,000 miles of railroad, and formed the system which, as the Southern Railway, is now one of the great railroad properties of the country.

General Logan has been a lifelong Democrat, though he was a pronounced "Gold Democrat" in the Bryan campaign. In 1879, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party of Virginia. He took an active part in organizing the Gold Democratic party of Virginia in the first McKinley campaign of 1896, and was elected chairman of its executive committee. He could no doubt have attained high political preferment, but he never sought or consented to hold any political office.

General Logan is a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia, the Commonwealth club, of the same city; the Manhattan club, of New York, and the Southern society, of New York.

He finds general reading and outdoor life in the country his most congenial and helpful relaxation.

From his own experience and observation, he offers the following advice to young men: "As leading principles, self-control, truthfulness, and consideration for others; energy, concentration, and perseverance in methods; regularity and abstemiousness in habits."

Modest and retiring, but genial and pleasant, General Logan moves in the best social and business circles of New York and Virginia, and is regarded as one of the most intelligent business men, and desirable companions in his wide circle of friends. He is a bright example of the post-bellum success of the Confederate soldier, and an excellent illustration of the splendid *morale* of the men who made "the great struggle for constitutional freedom," as General R. E. Lee always called it.

On May 25, 1865, General Logan married Kate Virginia Cox, daughter of Judge James H. Cox, of Chesterfield county. They have had eleven children, of whom four are now (1907) living.

The address of General Logan is Algoma, Buckingham County, Virginia.

SELDON LONGLEY

LONGLEY, SELDON, was born at Emory and Henry college, Washington county, Virginia, on February 7, 1846. His father, Edmund Longley, was distinguished for his learning and ability, and was for many years professor in Emory and Henry college. A genial courtesy, charitableness, and consideration for the rights of others won for him positions of honor and trust. He was postmaster at Emory, Virginia; trustee of Martha Washington college, and in 1867 was nominated as representative of his district in congress.

Mr. Longley is of English descent. His paternal great great-grandfather, Edmund Longley, emigrated from England in 1750 and settled in West Waterville, Maine, and his mother, Mary Hammond, whose beneficent influence on his spiritual and moral life Mr. Longley lovingly acknowledges, was granddaughter of William Hammond, who also emigrated from England.

Born in the country, Seldon Longley spent his early days in outdoor sports and occupations, acquiring a robust and healthy constitution which stood him in good stead when the hardships of the Civil war required from him work on the farm, with his father's slaves, and, later, service in the army of the Confederacy. At college he excelled in baseball, being the captain of the college nine, and he was also an active participant in the exercises and contests of the gymnasium. The love for nature and the open air thus early instilled, Mr. Longley retains in an active interest in his garden where he spends such hours of leisure as a busy life affords.

The great civil strife interfered sadly with the youth's education which was conducted largely under his father's guidance and, for the most part, at Emory and Henry college. Aside from the influences of his home, Mr. Longley attributes his success as much to his contact with men in their active participation in the duties of life as he does to his studies and school training. It was in the midst of his course at Emory and Henry that the

call to arms came to him, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Confederate army as a private. He served first as a member of Captain J. K. Rambo's company of Border Rangers, and afterwards in Company F, 21st Virginia cavalry. Shortly after his enlistment he was made an orderly sergeant and at the close of the war was in command of his company. He then returned to his books, prizing among them especially the Bible and Shakespeare. In a close study of the speeches of Edward Everett and Horace Mann he laid the foundation for his later forensic success and won the Robertson prize for oratory at Emory and Henry college, in June, 1866. The bachelor's degree in arts was awarded him in 1868 and after a year's successful teaching in his alma mater, as professor of ancient and modern languages, his college honored him with the master's degree.

In the choice of a profession the bar offered the greatest attractions to Mr. Longley and in the face of great financial discouragement, due to the distresses following the Civil war, he attended lectures by the law faculty of the University of Virginia during the session of 1869-70. His success in oratory followed him in the Washington Literary society of the university, and the close of the college year found him "Final Orator." He entered upon the active duties of his profession in the year 1871, at Glade Spring, Virginia, and supporting actively the principles of the Democratic party, the engaging personal qualities inherited from his father secured him the election, in 1873, as member of the house of delegates, from Washington county.

Mr. Longley modestly disclaims any distinctive success in a life largely devoted to the interests of others. From his experience, he concludes that the strictest integrity, the clearest truthfulness, the most untiring perseverance, a watchful care in the choice of companions and, above all, the fear of God, are more necessary for the success of a young man than any personal attainments or any help from friends.

In religion Mr. Longley is a Methodist. In politics he has been an unswerving Democrat. He has served as delegate to the conventions of his state, and his powers of oratory have been ever at the command of his party. He has been honored in the councils of the Masonic order, of which he is a member, and

while at college was initiated into the Greek letter fraternity, Zeta Psi. To his early days in the country, his habits of temperance in manhood and his duties in his garden, Mr. Longley attributes his happiness in the work of his profession.

On December 24, 1873, he was married to Leona Howard Jordan, daughter of Colonel W. J. Jordan, of Pulaski county, to which county Mr. Longley moved in 1891. Of their four children three are (1908) living. After a short residence in Pulaski he was appointed by Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, judge of the county court, in which position he was confirmed by the general assembly, in 1897, for the regular term of six years.

His address is Radford, Montgomery County, Virginia.

CARTER McKIM LOUTHAN

LOUTHAN, CARTER McKIM, soldier and lawyer, was born at Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia, May 11, 1838. His father, John Louthan, was a son of George Louthan and Lucy Drake of Frederick county. His mother was Lydia Carter, a daughter of James Carter and Rachel Neil, also of Frederick. George Louthan and James Carter were prominent and influential planters; and the latter was also the proprietor of the Red Bud Paper mills in his county.

John Louthan was married August 3, 1824, a few months before he had attained his majority. With the inheritance received from his father's estate, he began business, and it was not many years before he was owner of the two large merchant flouring mills at Millwood. In 1849, he sold his mill property and purchased the beautiful "Milton Valley" estate near Berryville, having a number of slaves to till it. By industry and good judgment he became one of the most successful business men of Clarke county. He was the father of twelve children, and at his home, in the far famed Shenandoah Valley, eleven of them grew to manhood and womanhood. His brothers, Henry and Walker Louthan, moved to Missouri, where the latter left a number of children.

Carter McKim Louthan was educated at private schools in Berryville and at the University of Virginia. His chum brother, William Page Louthan, a master of arts of the university, was, in 1860-61, professor of Greek in Richmond college, but died in August of the latter year, before he was twenty-five years of age. Carter M. Louthan, on May 31, 1861 joined the army of the Confederate States of America, and was a private in Company I, 2nd Virginia infantry, General Thomas J. Jackson's brigade, when, at the first battle of Manassas, the name "Stonewall" was attached as a token of honor to the brigade and its brilliant commander. He was with Jackson in his Bath and Romney compaign in January, 1862, after which, owing to shattered health, he received a discharge from the army. Seven

weeks later, however, he joined an artillery company—Brooks battery, Poague's battalion—and was in this branch of the service under General Robert E. Lee at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, and Mine Run. Shortly after the latter engagement, he was captured and was a prisoner of war for three months at Camp Chase, Ohio, and for seventeen months at Fort Delaware, in Delaware Bay, not obtaining his release until about two months after the surrender at Appomattox. His cousin, Colonel James H. Drake, of the 1st Virginia cavalry regiment, was killed while leading his men to battle at Shepherdstown, in 1864, during Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

With his tattered gray jacket and University training as assets, he began life after the war. He taught school for about four years, and then, having studied law privately, was admitted to the bar at Berryville. Four months later, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Clarke, and held the office by successive elections for nearly eight years, and, some time after this, was appointed to fill an unexpired term of about a year. In the fall of 1878, he resigned this office and went to Missouri, with the view of locating there, but returned to Clarke in April, 1879. The next year, he was chosen county superintendent of schools, holding the position for five years. He has been a deputy collector of internal revenue under the administrations of Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

In 1884, the legislature passed a law prohibiting certain state officers, including judges and superintendents of schools, from participating actively in politics. In order to test this law, Mr. Louthan attended a political state convention in Richmond and made a speech favoring the selection of certain gentlemen as presidental electors. He was tried in Richmond and found guilty of violating the law. He was fined fifty dollars and his office as superintendent of schools declared vacant. His fight for "liberty of speech" attracted attention all over the country. He carried his case to the Virginia court of appeals and that body declared the law unconstitutional. This case of Louthan against the commonwealth is reported in the "Virginia and American Reports" and cited in the "English and American Encyclopaedia

of Law" as a leading case affecting liberty of speech in America and England, being regarded, as it is, a victory for civil rights of which any man would be proud.

He has long taken an active part in the political affairs of Virginia. Prior to 1879, he was a Democrat, but became a Readjuster that year in order to help settle the state debt. Since 1884, he has been a member of the Republican party. He is an exceedingly popular and effective speaker and has "stumped" Virginia from one end to the other. He was an elector, in 1888, on the Harrison and Morton ticket; a delegate to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis, in 1892; and was an elector again, in 1896, on the McKinley and Hobart ticket. He is a ready writer, and while he has never written a book, yet if his published articles were brought together, they would make many spicy volumes.

He is a Baptist, and for several years was moderator of the Albemarle Baptist association. For about thirty-five years, he has been a master Mason.

Mr. Louthan was married, February 1, 1865, to Mary Ella Brown, a daughter of Captain Charles Brown, of "Melrose," Rappahannock county, Virginia. They had five children, of whom Henry Thompson Louthan, Alexander Doniphan Louthan, and Mary Page Louthan are now living. He was married a second time on November 15, 1892, to Sarah Edna Moncure Tyler, of Albemarle county.

He lived in Clarke county until 1886, when he moved to Madison, where he resided until 1901. Since then he has made his home at Charlottesville, Virginia.

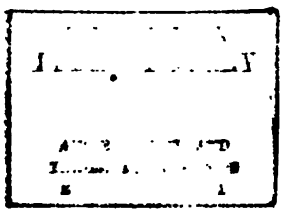
HENRY THOMPSON LOUTHAN

LOUTHAN, HENRY THOMPSON, minister and educator, was born November 5, 1866, at "Melrose," the plantation home of his maternal grandfather, in Rappahannock county, Virginia. His father, whose biography appears in this volume, is Carter McKim Louthan, a son of John Louthan and Lydia Carter, of "Milton Valley," in Clarke. His mother was Mary Ella Brown, a daughter of Captain Charles Brown and Ann Maria Kelly, of Rappahannock. Both of his grandfathers were influential planters and slave holders. On his father's side he is of Scotch and English descent, and on his mother's Scotch-Irish.

His maternal great-grandparents were William Gideon Brown and Mary Martin Wheatley, of Culpeper county; and Alexander Doniphan Kelly, who represented his county in the legislature, and Dinah Thompson of "Springhill" in Fauquier. The Browns were orignally from Richmond county, and the Kellys from Westmoreland, having settled there in colonial days. His mother was a kinswoman of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, of Missouri, who commanded the United States troops at the battles of Sacramento and Brazito in the Mexican war. He is related to the Carters, Drakes, Louthans, Kerfoots, Browns, Kellys, Thompsons, Starks, Moffets and Millers, of Northern Virginia, among whom have been legislators, physician, educators, merchants, planters, soldiers and judges. As his father and six of his uncles were Southern soldiers in the war of 1861-65, he has a most excellent right to be numbered among the sons of Confederate veterans. His brother, Rev. Alexander Doniphan Louthan, M. D., is a medical missionary at Chengchow, China.

The boyhood of Henry T. Louthan was spent in Clarke county, where his parents moved about five months after his birth. Except for three years, he lived in the country until he grew to manhood. When about fourteen years of age, he took charge of the garden and dairy at his home, and, at the time of wheat and hay harvest, often worked in the field. He considers

Yours sincerely
Henry V. Lo...



the home influence of his father and mother the most potent factor in helping him to whatever success he has attained.

He was educated at the Berryville high school, Richmond college, the University of Virginia, the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, and at the University of Chicago. Like the sons of so many families who lost their slaves and other property as the result of the war, he obtained his early collegiate education not without a struggle. Before he was seventeen, he began teaching a public school, located on the west bank of the Shenandoah river, in Clarke, and taught there for three successive sessions. When nineteen, he became a colporteur and rode horseback, with Clarke as headquarters, over the four counties in Northern Virginia and the five in West Virginia, which composed at that time the Shenandoah Baptist association. He was in this work during three summer vacations. In October, 1891, he became principal of the graded school at Washington, Virginia, and taught there for two sessions.

On July 31, 1892, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry at F. T. Church, located in a valley, set like an emerald among the mountains of his native county. This and the Baptist church at Woodville in the same county, formed his first pastorate. His other pastorates were at Mountain Plain and Hillsboro churches in Albemarle, at Howard's Grove in Richmond, and at Williamsburg, Virginia. Mr. Louthan is popular both as a minister and as a teacher, and has friends in all parts of the state.

While pastor at Williamsburg, he was chosen, in June, 1903, an instructor in Latin and Greek at the College of William and Mary, which is the second oldest institution of learning in America. The following June, he was elected adjunct professor of Greek, French and German, and taught in these departments for the next two sessions. In 1906, he was made adjunct professor of Latin and Greek, which position he now holds.

Mr. Louthan is a good speaker and a pleasing writer. When at Richmond college, he won the best debater's medal of his literary society and was twice an editor of the college magazine. He was also on the editorial staff of the "University of Virginia Magazine" and of the "Seminary Magazine," the latter being published at Louisville, Kentucky. For five years, he

wrote "Virginia Sketches" for the "Richmond Dispatch," and for the past nine years has written for "The Standard" of Chicago such articles as "Do We Think in Language?," "The Triple Cradle of the Republic," and "The Genesis of America." In 1903, he edited "The American Baptist Pulpit," a volume containing a sermon and the biography of a leading Baptist minister from each state and territory of the United States. Of this book, Doctor E. C. Dargan, of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, says: "Mr. Louthan has done the Baptist denomination, the cause of evangelical religion and the history of preaching, a valuable service in the preparation of this work."

He is a master and chapter Mason, a member of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of the Phi Beta Kappa society, of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, of the Virginia Historical society, and is Adjutant of Magruder-Ewell Camp, Sons of Confederate veterans, at Williamsburg. He is an independent in politics, making it a rule to vote for the man representing the best measures. For exercise he plays lawn tennis and walks, liking especially to be in the fields and woods.

Mr. Louthan married on March 25, 1903, Elizabeth Rowland Hurt, a daughter of James Thomas Hurt and Anne Ewing Thomas, of Caroline county, Virginia. They have two children, Mary Tyler Louthan and Carter Thomas Louthan, both of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

JAMES GRAY McALLISTER

McALLISTER, JAMES GRAY, D. D., educator, was born at Covington, Virginia, November 27, 1872. His father, A. Addams McAllister, descended from that sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock which came out of the north of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, has been for many years one of the best known business men in his section of the state. He was a member of the board of visitors of the Western State hospital of Virginia at Staunton, president of the Citizens National bank of Covington, Virginia, and is a leading Presbyterian elder, a liberal supporter of the church at Covington, and a public school trustee, aiding largely with both time and means in the forwarding of the cause of education. Mr. A. Addams McAllister married Miss Julia Ellen Stratton, and the subject of this sketch was the third son of their marriage.

The McAllister pedigree is traceable back to Hugh McAllister, who emigrated from Ireland about 1730, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His son, Hugh, was a soldier in the expedition to capture Fort Duquesne, and later participated in Pontiac's war; and in the Revolution he held successively commissions as lieutenant, captain and major.

A son of the second Hugh was Judge William McAllister, who was a soldier in the American army in the War of 1812, and later one of the judges of Juniata county, Pennsylvania; and his son, Captain Thompson McAllister, the father of A. A. McAllister, was captain of the 27th Virginia regiment, of the original Stonewall brigade, Confederate States army, in the War between the States, a friend of Stonewall Jackson and a gallant officer.

Dr. McAllister's childhood and youth were spent in the village of his birth, where he grew up amid the surroundings of river and mountain, engrossed alternately in the sports of boyhood and in pursuit of the knowledge that lies in books. His tastes in a literary direction were early developed and at the age

of fifteen he began to write letters and articles for newspapers. At seventeen he was assistant editor of a newspaper in an adjoining town; and a love of letters has characterized his life up to the present. This literary tendency he attributes largely to his mother, whose sincerity of nature and steadfastness in friendship were potent influences upon his subsequent career.

His father, himself a man of great energy of mind and body, taught his boys the nobility of labor from their earliest years; and the sports and reading of Dr. McAllister's youth were accompanied by a healthy development of character no less than of physical strength, in the tasks which were incident to life in the suburbs of his native village, of looking after the stock and carrying fuel for the family use.

He attended first a private, then a public school; and later went to Hampden-Sidney college, where he was graduated A. B., with honor, in June, 1894. After leaving Hampden-Sidney he founded in August, 1894, a weekly paper "The Bath News," at Warm Springs, Virginia, which he edited till October, 1895, when he became business manager of the "Central Presbyterian," Richmond, occupying that position until October, 1898, when he entered Union Theological seminary, Richmond. He was graduated from that institution in 1901, with the degree of B. D.; and continued there in post-graduate work, during the session of 1901-1902, holding the Hoge Memorial fellowship. On the conclusion of this course he filled for one year, in the absence of the professor in Europe, the chair of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the seminary, then for a year served the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Farmville, Virginia, as minister. His love of letters and his scholarship had in the meantime attracted attention; and in May, 1904, he was elected adjunct professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in Union Theological seminary, from which he had graduated and which he had previously served. He was holding this position when, in August, 1895, he was elected president of Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, of which institution he is now the head.

Dr. McAllister is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity, of which he was for some years general secretary; and is a member of the Sons of Confederate veterans. In the

latter organization he has also been prominent, having been for a year on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and later chaplain on the staff of the commander of the Virginia division. He has written and published various pamphlets and articles; and his amusements he includes under the heads of "tennis and reading."

He married, May 18, 1904, Meta E. Russell, daughter of Isaac W. Russell, of Winchester, Virginia.

His address is Hampden-Sidney, Virginia.

ALLEN WASHINGTON MAGEE

MAGEE, ALLEN WASHINGTON, vice-president of the First State Bank of Clarksville, Virginia, proprietor of Magee's storage and leaf tobacco warehouse and Magee's chlorinated lithia springs, was born on a plantation in Prince George county, on the 31st of May 1842, the son of Joseph Magee, a farmer and wood and lumber merchant.

His boyhood was passed on the farm of his father. He attended a county school until he was fifteen, when he removed, with the family, to Petersburg, Virginia. After a year in school at Petersburg, he began to assist his father in the management of the wood and lumber business until the outbreak of the Civil war. Enlisting in the Confederate States army as a member of Company C, 12th Virginia regiment, he was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, until that city was evacuated. Transferred to the South Side of Richmond, in the lines opposed to McClellan's army, he was engaged in the following named battles: Seven Pines, Fraser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Crampton Gap, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania court-house, (where he was wounded); Reams' Station, Burgess Mill and other engagements near Petersburg.

For meritorious conduct, in May 1864 he was promoted from a private to the rank of lieutenant and ensign of the 12th Virginia regiment, Mahone's brigade, which office he held until the Confederate congress abolished this rank, consigning the flag to the care of a sergeant, and at the same time granting the ensigns a sixty days furlough.

He was at his father's house in Petersburg, Virginia, on the 2nd of April, 1865, enjoying his furlough. Hearing distant firing he went out to render what assistance he could, and approaching the line near Fort Mahone, he discovered that his own command was stationed on the opposite side of Appomattox river. An officer in charge of an ordnance wagon, in a ravine near by, asked Mr. Magee to assist him in taking ammunition to the front.

Faithfully Yours,
A. W. Magee

[illegible] WASHINGTON MAGEE

M[illegible] WASHINGTON, vice-president [illegible]ck of Clarksville, Virginia, proc[illegible]erage and leaf tobacco warehous[illegible] springs, was born on a plantat[illegible] the 31st of May 1842, the son of J[illegible] and lumber merchant.

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Faithfully Yours
A. W. Magee

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There they found the Federals in possession of the left of the line of Fort Mahone. Volunteers were called for, to retake Fort Mahone. With fourteen others, Ensign Magee volunteered and they made the charge. Scaling the walls they found that the Fort was held by three officers and sixty men, who immediately surrendered; and taking the Captain's sword, he marched the prisoners hurriedly across to the Confederate lines.

Returning to Petersburg, and learning that the city was about to be evacuated, he provided himelf with rations, and joining three members of the 12th Virginia regiment, who were out on a twelve hours leave, he made his way across the Pocahontas bridge, which was burned but a few hours afterwards. They bivouaced for the night on a little hill so close to the Federal troops, that the playing of the bands and the shouting at the Federal victory reached their ears; and the next day they made their way to the Richmond and Petersburg railway; marching along its line toward Richmond to join their command. They advanced until they were stopped by a line of "blue coats" a little ahead of them on the railroad. Rushing through the woods, due west, they reached the road to Chesterfield court-house, overtook the rear guard of the Confederate troops, but a party of four of them delaying a little were surrounded by Federal troops and taken prisoners. The lieutenant in charge of the Federals demanded Mr. Magee's sword and in handing it to him he said that it was a sword he had captured from a Federal captain the day before, and he pleasantly remarked that "fair exchange is no robbery." On the night march that followed Lieutenant Magee and one of his fellow prisoners by a quick assault disarmed their two Federal guards and made their captors, in turn, their prisoners. They took these two Federal prisoners with them and rejoined the Confederate troops at Appomattox where the final surrender of General Lee's army was made.

Returning to his father's home and family in Petersburg, Virginia, in the spring of 1865, without a dollar in the world, and finding the family greatly reduced in circumstances by the devastation of four years of war, Lieutenant Magee realized the seriousness of the situation but did not despair. Seeking employment, he secured a place as clerk in a store and continued in this

position for a year and a half. Borrowing money from friends, he then embarked in the mercantile business for himself, establishing the firm of Reid and Magee. After two years, his health beginning to fail, he followed the advice of his physician in seeking a less confining business. Selling his interest in the firm of Reid and Magee, he established a tobacco business in Petersburg, Virginia. After two years he removed to Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he continued the tobacco business, and there built a large storage and sales warehouse for the sale of planters tobacco. This business has been successfully maintained since 1879.

After the construction of the tobacco warehouse, in the search for a reliable supply of drinking water for the town, he followed a small stream to its source and found it flowing from a solid rock. The situation of the spring and the appearance of its source led to a careful chemical analysis, and to experiments to test the medicinal qualities of the water. The properties of this spring water have led to its being bottled and sold quite generally throughout the country, under the name of " Magee's Chlorinated Lithia Springs."

On the first of January, 1873, Mr. Magee married Miss Janette Cunningham Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. They have had ten children, three of whom, Stewart Leigh, Emmette Franklin, and Archibald Preston, are living in 1907. Mr. Magee has never sought political office. He is a director and vice-president of the First State Bank of Clarksville, Virginia, proprietor of Magee's Storage and Sales Warehouse, and Magee's Chlorinated Lithia Springs.

He is a Mason; an Odd Fellow; and member of the Royal Arcanum.

He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, South. By political conviction he is a Democrat. He has found his favorite forms of amusement and exercise in fishing and hunting.

EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER

MAGRUDER, EDWARD MAY, physician, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 27, 1858. He is the son of Benjamin Henry Magruder and Anne Evelina (Norris) Magruder. His father, a lawyer and prominent politician, was a member of the Virginia legislature, and was also elected to the Confederate congress, but the war ended before he took his seat. Among his paternal ancestors, Doctor Magruder counts Alexander McGregor, of Scotland, who settled in Calvert (now Prince George) county, Maryland, prior to 1652; Colonel Ninian Beall, of Scotland, who settled in Calvert county, Maryland, in 1658; Colonel Henry Ridgely, of England, who settled in Maryland in 1659; and Captain Edward Brock, who settled in Maryland prior to 1681.

After attending a private country school and the academic department of the University of Virginia, and then teaching a private school for three years, Doctor Magruder took a course of professional study, at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, in 1882-83; at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degre of M. D., in 1883-84, and at the New York Polyclinic, in 1884-85.

He began the active work of life at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1885, in the practice of medicine. Since that time he has been clinical instructor in medicine at the University of Vrginia, and member of the Virginia state board of medical examiners. He is now (1907) instructor in physical diagnosis at the University of Virginia; local surgeon at Charlottesville, Virginia, for the Southern Railway company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company; and is a member and is serving for one year as president of the Piedmont Medical association. He is a member of the Virginia State Medical society, of the Association of Southern Railway surgeons, and is vice-president of the board of directors and consulting physician of the Hill Crest sanitarium, near Charlottesville, Virginia, and a member of the medical staff of the University of Virginia hospital. He is the author

of a "Guide to Physical Diagnosis," which was published in 1897 and of which a second edition, revised and improved, is now going through the press. He was first lieutenant of the Albemarle light horse, Troop K, Virginia volunteers, at its reorganization in 1892, and served with his troop when it was sent to Pocahontas, Virginia, to control the strike of the miners.

In politics, Dr. Magruder is a Democrat; in religion, a Presbyterian.

On December 16, 1896, he was married to Mary Cole Gregory. They have had five children, of whom three are now (1907) living.

His address is 1 West Jefferson Street, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOHN E. MASON

MASON, JOHN E., circuit judge, was born at Edge Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia, July 11, 1854. His father was Charles Mason, of Alto, King George county, Virginia, and his mother Maria Jefferson Carr Mason (née Randolph) who was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Randolph and Jane Nicholas Randolph, of Edge Hill, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. His father was an intelligent and successful farmer and a prominent citizen, representing his district in the Virginia senate in the good old ante bellum days when Virginia's best men filled her public offices. His marked characteristics were great will power, indomitable energy, and sound judgment.

Judge Mason numbers among his ancestry such distinguished men as Thomas Jefferson, Archibald Cary, Thomas Mann Randolph, Governor Nicholas, and others who bore an important part in the history of Virginia and of the country.

With such a distinguished ancestry, it is no wonder that Judge Mason has taken so high a stand among his people. In early childhood and youth he had great fondness for boating, hunting, and horses. He had a taste for reading, especially poetry and light literature, but little inclination for hard study until he was seventeen years old. He was reared in the country, but had no occasion for manual labor. His accomplished mother had great influence on his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. He found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life the reading and study of the Bible, Shakespeare, the English and American poets, Macaulay, and translations of ancient classics. Judge Mason has, of course, as an active lawyer made the law his constant and laborious study, and has devoted most of his time to that, other reading and others pursuits being merely incidental. He has thus become "learned in the law," and is regarded as a high authority on the most difficult legal questions.

Judge Mason's elementary education was received at Bethel Military academy in Fauquier county, Virginia, and at Locust

Dale academy, Madison county—two of the best academies in the state. In 1874, he entered the University of Virginia and took law for one year under the great law teacher Dr. John B. Minor. In 1878, he graduated with the degree of B. L. at the law school of Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, now the George Washington university. His own feelings and wishes prompted him to choose the law as his profession, and he began its practice in King George county, Virginia.

John E. Mason's first strong impulse to strive for such prizes in life as he has won came to him at school in contests for prizes there; and ever afterwards he has had the same strong ambition to be in the front rank in whatever he undertook. Home, school, early companionship, private study, and contact with men in active life, all have exerted strong influence upon his success in life, but the influence of home has predominated.

Judge Mason has devoted himself enthusiastically to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, ever since his admission to the bar in September, 1878. He was elected three times commonwealth's attorney of King George county, and discharged the duties of that office with great ability.

His popularity among his own people was fully evinced by the fact that, though he has always been an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat, he was elected three times to the Virginia house of delegates (serving from 1889 to 1895), and then to the Virginia senate, in a district that was strongly Republican. In 1898, he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the judgeship of the tenth circuit, to which he had been elected; and in the reorganization of the judicial districts of the state under the new constitution, he was elected judge of the fifteenth circuit without opposition.

As member of the legislature, he was industrious, efficient and reliable, served on some of the most important committees, and was always regarded as one of the most useful members of the body. As a judge, he has commanded the highest respect of the bar and of the people, and his decisions have been generally confirmed by the court of appeals of Virginia.

He has thus been, and is, one of the most useful citizens of

Virginia, and is the center of a large circle of admiring friends and fellow citizens. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, a vestryman of St. John's church, King George, and an active layman.

Judge Mason suggests to young Americans as necessary to the highest success in life, "Sobriety, honesty, energy, and high moral and religious training." Our young men may well take Judge John E. Mason, the descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors and worthy of his forbears, as a model for their study and imitation.

On November 24, 1885, Judge Mason married Kate Kearney Henry. They have had three children, two of whom are now living.

Judge Mason and his family reside in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

OTHO FREDERICK MEARS

MEARS, OTHO FREDERICK, was born near Keller, Accomac county, Virginia, June 4, 1862, and the name of his father was Benjamin W. Mears and that of his mother Emma S. Mapp. Farming was the profession of his father, who also held the offices of road surveyor and public school trustee. He was a man noted for his industry, aggressiveness and integrity, and who valued truth above all things. The ancestors of Otho Mears are identified with the history of the Eastern Shore, where they settled at a very early period.

The subject of this sketch was a child of delicate health, but brought up on a farm his physical condition improved. He began outdoor labor at ten years of age, and when about twelve worked constantly in the fields, plowing and following other manual occupations. This, of course, was in the intervals when he was not at the public school which was taught, however, only five or six months during the year. When he was fifteen-and-a-half years of age, his father sent him to school at Onancock academy, Onancock, Virginia, where he continued three-and-a half sessions. Then he studied two years at Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Virginia, after which he returned to the Eastern Shore and taught school for two years at Accomac courthouse, 1883-1885, in order to make some money to take a law course. This selection of a profession was mainly the work of his father, who always said, "he intended to make a lawyer of him;" and attendance upon courts and reading biographies confirmed the son in the choice thus early determined. While performing the duties of a teacher, he helped on the farm during vacation, and did ordinary farm work, any labor, in fact, that came to hand.

At length, in 1885, Mr. Mears was enabled to attend the celebrated law school of John B. Minor and James H. Gilmore at the University of Virginia, where in a single session he completed the course and graduated June 30, 1886, with the degree of B. L., since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law.

Yours sincerely,
Otis Field

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After a short period of practice in Accomac he formed a partnership with the late Thomas C. Walston, and located in Eastville, Northampton county. In December, 1887, Mr. Walston died, and his practice fell to his partner, who from that time was considered one of the leading lawyers on the Eastern Shore. On the fourth Thursday in May, 1895, Mr. Mears was elected to the office of commonwealth's attorney, and after four years was again elected for another term. At neither election did he encounter any opposition, and he would have been elected for the third time, had he not declined to accept a nomination. Since 1904 he has confined himself wholly to his own private pursuits as a lawyer.

The books which Mr. Mears has found more helpful to him in his labors of life have been the Bible, Shakespeare, and biographies of eminent men. The spirit, however, of the old days still lingers with him, and he finds relaxation from mental work in farming and witnessing athletic games—especially baseball. From his own experience the virtues most worthy to be cultivated and, in fact, most profitable from a mere commercial standpoint, are "strict regard for truth, hard work, sticktoitiveness, and square dealings." He writes: "I would advise that one should not be too anxious to obtain wealth, and should by all means avoid get-rich-quick schemes. The attainment of the greatest wealth does not mean the greatest success."

In politics Mr. Mears is a Democrat, who has never deserted the colors of his party, and in religious preferences he endorses the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a director in the L. E. Mumford Banking company, and in the Eastern Shore of Virginia Fire Insurance company. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge 234.

On November 19, 1890, Mr. Mears married Florence R. Holland, daughter of N. L. Holland. They have had seven children, of whom six are now (1908) living.

His address is Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia.

J. JUDSON MONTAGUE

MONTAGUE, J. JUDSON, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, on the 4th of September, 1838. His father, the late William Valentine Montague, was a planter and a man of broad and extensive travel. His earliest ancestor in this country was Peter Montague, of Buckinghamshire county, England, who came to Virginia in 1621, was a planter and a member of house of burgesses, and died in Lancaster county in 1659.

Mr. Montague's early boyhood was passed in the country amid the happy surroundings of the ante bellum days, but before attaining his majority the practical work of an unusually active business life was begun in the city of Norfolk. After a brief period in mercantile business the foundation of his real life work was started by a four years' course in architecture and applied mechanics in Pennsylvania, which was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war.

At the very commencement of hostilities Mr. Montague returned to his native state and promptly enlisted in the 19th Virginia artillery. During the first three years of the war he saw active duty in the field; the last year he was detailed on special duty in the Naval Ordnance department, was captured in 1865 and was paroled with the Army of Northern Virginia at the close of the war.

Mr. Montague at once established a lumber and manufacturing business, which still bears his name, and which is to-day one of the largest and best known industries of its kind in the South. He is also president of the Lyon and Montague Wholesale Lumber company, and it has been to the development and advancement of this line of business that his talents and ability have been mainly devoted until he has come to be regarded as one of the foremost experts in the state.

His efforts and experience, however, have by no means been confined to one class of industry. As vice-president of the Southern Biscuit works, president of the North Birmingham Building

J. JUDSON MONTAGUE

M[illegible] J. JUDSON, was born in Nor[illegible] on the 9th of September, 1838. H[illegible] William Valentine Montague, wa[illegible] [illegible] Lancaster to travel. His earlie[illegible] [illegible] Montague, of Buckinghamsh[illegible] [illegible] Virginia in 1641, was a plante[illegible] [illegible] Burgesses, and [illegible] Lancaster c[illegible]

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association, vice-president of the Peninsula Water company, president of the Clifton Forge Water company, and vice-president of the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding company, his experience has been wide, and the prominent positions which he has held and still occupies in the various branches of industry, testify to the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded, as well as to the reliance which is placed in his business judgment and personal integrity. He was one of the charter members of the Richmond Locomotive works, and at the time it was consolidated with the American Locomotive company, and for years prior thereto, was its vice-president.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Montague has been officially connected with the Planters National Bank, of Richmond. A director in this institution during the entire period, at one time its president and now its vice-president, he has of late years devoted much of his time and thought to financial matters and has attained a position in the banking circles of his city scarcely second to that which he occupies in the lumber world.

He is a blue lodge Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and a member of various social organizations. As a Democrat he has been unswerving in his party allegiance. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Out of door life has always held for Mr. Montague the attractions which proved so alluring to Virginians of the ante bellum days. His horses, his dogs, his rods and his guns have of late years become more intimate friends than when in the rush of active business life he was compelled to lay them aside. Rarely now a season passes that he does not have a try at the trout and the deer in the woods of Maine and the fish and the partridge in Virginia and North Carolina.

On the 26th of November, 1867, Mr. Montague was married to Miss Kate S. Warren, daughter of the late Thomas P. Warren, of Norfolk.

When one reviews the life of a man who for forty years and more, since the war, and during that troublous time, has occupied positions of such prominence in the business and social life of the capital city of Virginia, he is led to believe that honest effort,

indomitable will, and a determination to succeed, will produce most gratifying results.

Mr. J. J. Montague is a gentleman of the "old school," exemplifying all that the term implies, and such men fill a very significent place in the roll-call of "Men of Mark in Virginia."

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

JAMES WILLIAMS MORTON

MORTON, JAMES WILLIAMS, lawyer and jurist, was born in Orange county, Virginia, November 8, 1843. His father was Doctor George Morton, a physician of that county; and his mother was Elizabeth Williams.

Judge Morton is of English extraction; and the American line of Mortons is said to begin with George Morton, who is described as a merchant of York, England. He was at Leyden in Holland with John Robinson's company, and it was there that he married Juliana Carpenter of Bath, England, June 23, 1612. Eleven years later, with his wife and five children, he came to America in the ship Anne. The first free public school in America is said to have been established by John Morton at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1641. Members of the family appear to have come South; for it is stated that under the early colonial system of government in Carolina devised by Locke, Joseph Morton, who settled there in 1682, became a landgrave, or nobleman, and was given some fifty thousand acres of land to support his title. A George Morton appears on the public records of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, as early as 1743.

Among the distinguished kinsmen of Judge James Williams Morton, of the Morton name, were the two brothers of his father, Jackson Morton, United States senator from Florida, and Jeremiah Morton, member of the United States house of representatives from the eighth Virginia district. Jackson Morton, who was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and moved to Florida, was elected to the United States senate as a Whig in 1848, and served from 1849 to 1855. During the War between the States he was a member of the Confederate congress. Through his influence in securing the appointment of a Secretary of legation at Madrid, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Senator Morton is said to have been the means of acquiring the very valuable series of manuscripts on the subject of the Spanish history of Louisiana and Florida, which were later published by the Bradford club.

James Williams Morton grew up in the country, where like many Virginia countrybred boys of his time, he found great pleasure in hunting and horseback riding. He had no set tasks involving manual labor but worked on his father's farm, and received compensation for his services. His earlier education was obtained in the "old field schools" of that period; and later he attended, for a short time, Randolph-Macon college.

In the War between the States Judge Morton served for several years as a private in Company K, 2nd Virginia cavalry, and was severely wounded May 8, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania court-house.

After the close of the war he determined to study medicine. He entered the medical class of the University of Virginia in the fall of 1866, and graduated in the summer of 1867. Determining later to give up medicine, and follow the law, he studied law privately; and in 1869 was admitted to the bar and began practice at Culpeper. He served as attorney for the commonwealth for Culpeper county for some five or six years, first by appointment of court, and afterwards by election by the people. In 1879 he purchased a farm in Orange county; and in 1883 he moved to Orange court-house. In 1887 Judge Morton was elected to the house of delegates in the general assembly of Virginia. He served one term in the legislature and declined to accept a renomination. In 1891 he was elected judge of the county court of Orange county, and served as such from 1892 to 1904, when the county court system was abolished by the new constitution of Virginia.

Judge Morton is a member of the secret order of the Knights of Pythias. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On November 29, 1876, he married Emily D. Harper. Of their marriage have been born eight children, of whom five are now living.

His address is Orange, Virginia.

JAMES MADISON MULLEN

MULLEN, JAMES MADISON, lawyer, jurist, was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, September 10, 1845, son of James W. and Susan Williams (Clary) Mullen. His father was a well-to-do farmer of sterling integrity, of English and Irish descent, whose forebears were natives of North Carolina for a number of generations. In 1849, he removed to Hertford, the county seat of the adjoining county of Perquimans, and here the early life of the son, James Madison, was passed. He attended the village public schools and Hertford Male academy, and, but for the breaking out of the Civil war, would have entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, in September, 1861. He was thoroughly possessed, however, by the war spirit of the time, and in February, 1862, after earnest and repeated solicitation, he was permitted by his parents to enlist in the service of the Confederate states. He served until October, 1863, in the Virginia battery of Captain S. Taylor Martin, Bogg's battalion of light artillery; was then transferred to Captain L. H. Webb's North Carolina battery of the same battalion, with which he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out as corporal or gunner.

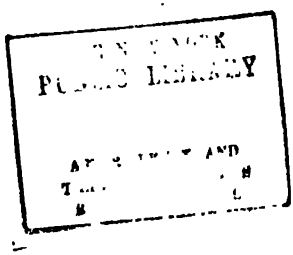
After the war, Mr. Mullen taught school for some time, and, in 1866, was appointed register of deeds for Perquimans county, which latter office he held for a little over two years. While holding this position he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1869 and located for the practice of his profession in Halifax county, North Carolina. Here he gave his time unremittingly to the law, and speedily reached a place of prominence at the bar. In January, 1885, he took his seat in the state senate of North Carolina, as a member of the county of Halifax, where he served one term. In July, 1886, he changed his residence to the city of Petersburg, Virginia, where he has since lived in the pursuit of his profession and in the discharge of official duties. In May, 1888, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the city of Petersburg for the term beginning July

1, of that year, and held that office continuously until July 1, 1894. In September of the latter year, he was appointed by Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, judge of the hustings or corporation court of the city of Petersburg, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Honorable D. M. Bernard. On the expiration of Judge Bernard's unexpired term, he was reëlected by the legislature to the same position and is the present incumbent.

In politics Judge Mullen is a Democrat, in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally a non-affiliating member of the Masons. His public and private career has been characterized by regular methods and habits, faithful performance of duty, and a thoughtful consideration of the rights of others. For this reason he is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen and a widge range of acquaintances throughout the state.

On October 13, 1875, he married Evelyn A. Grigg, daughter of Wesley and Augustina F. Grigg. They have four children now (1908) living, three boys and one girl.

The address of Judge Mullen is Petersburg, Virginia.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Yours faithfully
John S. Pearce

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Yours faithfully
Arthur L. Keene

JOHN SINCLAIR MUNCE

MUNCE, JOHN SINCLAIR, since 1885 general eastern agent for Kingan and Company, Limited, packers, of Indianapolis; for several years a director of the Richmond chamber of commerce, in which he helped to organize the traffic bureau of the chamber; since 1902, secretary and treasurer of the Union Theological seminary in Virginia, and since 1907, chairman of the finance committee of that seminary—a citizen prominently connected with many of the leading enterprises of Richmond, was born in Donegal County, Ireland, on the 8th of August, 1860.

His father, David Munce, was a civil engineer, of marked ability in his profession, "kind, genial and generous." His mother was Mrs. Mary (Lockhart) Munce, of whom her son says that he counts the strongest influence for good in his life to have been that of his early home, presided over by "a godly mother, refined and cultivated, gentle and loving in heart and disposition, who trained her sons to fear God and love their fellowmen, and was herself beloved by all who knew her." His early studies were carried on at first under his mother's guidance; and it was her earnest wish to have her son receive his business training under God-fearing business men of integrity and ability which led to his first business engagement with the firm of J. and T. Sinclair, of Belfast, Ireland, with whose business interests he has ever since retained a connection.

As a boy, he had sound, vigorous health, and his boyhood was passed partly in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and partly in the country. He entered into his first business engagement when he was but thirteen years old; but he went on with regular study in evening classes until he was nineteen. This habit of evening study along lines which interested him he has continued throughout his life, at first under the influence and guidance of his mother, and later in the companionship of his wife, who shares his tastes and his love of books.

On the 17th of April, 1888, he married Miss Lelia Gilliam,

daughter of George W. Gilliam, a prominent tobacco manufacturer, of Richmond, Virginia. They have had four sons, three of whom are living in 1907.

For the eleven years from 1873 to 1884, Mr. Munce filled various clerical positions with the firm of J. and T. Sinclair. merchants, of Belfast, Ireland, advancing steadily in the rank of the positions which he held. In 1884, acting on the advice of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, he came to America, to take a position with Kingan and Company, Limited, packers, at Indianapolis, Indiana—a corporation in which the Messrs. Sinclair have large interests. After a year spent in Indiana, in 1885 he came to Virginia, to open up the business of that company through the Southeastern states; and for the last twenty-two years he has had the general supervision of their business interests in the Atlantic coast states. His entire business life has thus kept him in the closest association with the same people with whom he began as a junior clerk at the age of thirteen.

Mr. Munce deems himself fortunate in having had as his early employers men of strong religious character, who were champions of righteousness both in business life and private life —men whose strict integrity was known by all, whose word was counted by all men as good as their bond, who were truthful, just and honest in little things as well as in the greater things of life, and carrying their religion into their daily business, and living in the fear of God, were in every sense of the word successful business men.

On coming to Richmond, Mr. Munce presented letters of personal introduction to that beloved Presbyterian pastor and preacher, the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D. Dr. Hoge gave to him personal friendship, exceptional in its intimacy between men who differed so much in age, and rich in its influence for good over the younger man.

The associations of his early home, the example of the business men who formed his standards in business life, and the steadfast purpose of Mr. Munce himself, have all tended to make him a public-spirited man of business, deeply interested in all that concerns the most honorable and efficient civic life and business methods, as well as the church life and the public morality

of the city of his adoption and residence. While he has been steadily engaged in organizing and developing new business, and has known the intense pressure of engagements which is involved in successful work of that kind, he has not hesitated to take time from his own business for such service of the city and the church, as he has felt that he might be able efficiently to render.

He was for several years a director of the Richmond chamber of commerce; and, as already indicated, he was exceptionally efficient in organizing the traffic bureau of that chamber. He has written various articles, at the request of the local newspapers, upon the development of various business interests of Richmond and upon the advantages of Richmond as a business center. Indeed, he has taken an active part in most of the special movements and new enterprises connected with the development of trade and commerce in Richmond for the last twenty years.

He does not forget the interests of employees; and in 1894 he started the movement for the general adoption of the Saturday half-holiday in Richmond, advocating it from the platform and in the press, and after considerable opposition succeeding in securing the general observance of Saturday afternoon as a legal half-holiday in the business of Richmond.

Mr. Munce is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been for years an elder in the Second Presbyterian church at Richmond and the superintendent of its Sunday school. He has taken an active part in city mission work; and he helped to organize the Hoge Memorial church. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South at its meeting at Atlanta in 1900. He there made a speech in favor of raising a fund to support the aged and infirm ministers of the church; and the outcome of that speech was the organization of the Ministerial Relief Fund of the Presbyterian Church, South, which is doing a beneficent work.

Mr. Munce has also taken an interest in the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond; and he has three times been offered the presidency of that institution; but other demands upon his time prevented his accepting the position.

Mr. Munce has been a member of the Presbyterian Committee of publication, and has rendered efficient service as the

chairman of its business sub-committee. He is a member of the executive committee of the Western Alliance of the churches holding the Reformed Faith, (the Pan-Presbyterian Council).

From 1902 to 1907, he served as secretary and treasurer of the Union Theological seminary in Virginia; and since he resigned these offices, on account of the pressure of other duties, he has continued to be chairman of the finance committee of the seminary.

He has been, since 1901, a trustee of Washington and Lee university. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, and of the Hermitage Golf club of Richmond; and also of the Southern club of Philadelphia. He has always found his favorite forms of exercise and relaxation in travel and reading.

His address is 5 West Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

BEVERLEY BLAND MUNFORD

MUNFORD, BEVERLEY BLAND, was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 10, 1856, and his parents were John D. Munford and Margaret N. Copland. His father was a lawyer and farmer of character and energy, and his ancestors were among the most prominent people in Virginia. Robert Munford, of Prince George county, married, in 1701, Martha Kennon, daughter of Richard Kennon, of Bermuda Hundred, on James river and Elizabeth Worsham, his wife, daughter of William Worsham. Richard Kennon was the first of that name in Virginia, was a prominent merchant, and was justice and burgess of Henrico county. Robert Munford and Martha Kennon his wife, had a son named Robert, who married Anna Bland, daughter of Colonel Richard Bland, of Jordan's Point, and Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of Colonel William Randolph, of Turkey Island. The second Robert Munford was a member of the house of burgesses, and Robert Munford, his son, the third of the name, was county lieutenant of Mecklenburg county, and member of the house of burgesses, who married Anna Beverley, daughter of William Beverley of Essex. Among his children was William Munford, who studied law at William and Mary college under Chancelor Wythe, and was the compiler of Munford's reports and the author of a translation of Homer's Iliad, which ranks with Pope's as one of the best of its kind. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (Winston) Radford, and had issue John D. Munford, father of the subject of this sketch.

His early life was passed on a farm immediately adjacent to the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, and he had the usual duties of the period immediately succeeding the War between the States of a Virginia boy on a farm. In obtaining an education he had to encounter many difficulties resulting from the dire poverty of the country. He attended William and Mary college, but did not stay long enough to graduate. He was fond of books, however, and was a great reader of history and biography, and his

mind was naturally receptive of literary information. The fact that his father and grandfather were lawyers, and the natural bent of his own mind, determined him to be a lawyer also, and he spent some time at the University of Virginia preparing for the bar. In 1878 he began the practice of his profession at Chatham, in Pittsylvania county, and his extraordinary powers soon brought him into notice. His brilliant mind and versatile talents commanded success, and it was not long before he was sent from Pittsylvania county and the City of Danville as delegate to the legislature, where he continued by successive elections six years. In 1884, he was an elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks electoral ticket. In 1888, he moved to Richmond, where he formed a partnership with Judge Waller R. Staples and did an extensive law business. Here he was soon sent to the house of delegates and afterwards to the senate.

On the death of Judge Staples, about ten years after the partnership was first formed, he associated himself with Henry W. Anderson; and two years later established a new firm under the name of "Munford, Hunton, Williams and Anderson," with Eppa Hunton, Jr., Edmund Randolph Williams and Henry W. Anderson as his partners. The business of this firm consists largely of corporation practice, being the retained counsel for many railroads, street cars, insurance companies, banks and other corporations.

Mr. Munford has always been interested in insurance companies and banks and was one of the founders and the first president of the South Atlantic Life Insurance company, of Richmond, Virginia. He was also a member of the first board of directors of the Virginia Trust company and of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit company, and he is now a director of the Merchant's National bank and the Bank of Richmond, both located at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Munford has made many addresses before literary societies, and is the author of a charming book entitled "Random Recollections," which shows very attractively the finer qualities of his mind. In recognition of his literary tastes he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and he is also a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical society.

He is a delightful conversationalist and very sociable in his nature, and while at college was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, and is now a member of the Westmoreland club of Richmond. In politics, he is a Democrat who has been loyal to the party, and in religion he is a Protestant Episcopalian, being one of the vestry of St. Paul's church in Richmond. Horseback riding, golf and walking are his favorite forms of relaxation. Asked to offer some suggestions to young men calculated to strengthen their ideals and to aid them in attaining true success, he advises the study and imitation of the lives and sentiments of great Americans like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Marshall and Robert E. Lee. Finally, in estimating the relative weight of the influences that have molded his life, he says " Home and contact with men in active life have exerted greater influence upon me than any other agencies."

On November 22, 1893, he married Mary Cooke Branch, of Richmond, and they have had two children, both of whom are living at the present (1908) writing. Mrs. Munford is a charmingly refined lady of unusual intelligence and ability, and to her, as one of the most active members of the Co-operative Education association of Virginia, is due much of the credit for the increased interest in education which now prevails in Virginia.

Mr. Munford's address is Number 503 East Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN HENRY NEFF

NEFF, JOHN HENRY, physician, was born near New Market, Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 11, 1843. His father was Daniel Neff, who was a farmer, and a member of the German Baptist, or Dunkard church, whose creed forbids the holding of office, the ownership of slaves, or the bearing of arms by its members. Dr. Neff's mother was Elizabeth Garber.

Dr. Neff is fourth in lineal descent from Dr. John Henry Neff, a native of Switzerland, who came to America in 1720, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated to Virginia in 1749, and bought twelve hundred acres of land in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, of Lord Fairfax. This land is still nearly all owned by the descendants of the emigrant doctor, either in the male or female line.

Dr. Neff grew up in the country, with a vigorous and healthy physical constitution, and with a strong inclination as a boy for mental work. He was required to do set tasks at home before and after school hours; and in vacation he worked in the fields. He has found that this régime of his early life was a fit schooling for life's later duties.

He attended the country schools until 1861, when he entered the army. After the war he took an academic course at Roanoke college. He then went to the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. In 1873, he began the general practice of medicine in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in which he has been continuously and successfully engaged.

He has been a member of the Virginia state board of health since 1894. From 1885 to 1892 he was a member of the medical examining board of the state; and he has been a director of the First National bank of Harrisonburg since 1898. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Harrisonburg public schools since 1893. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society and of the American Medical association.

In the War between the States, Dr. Neff was a soldier in the

army of the Confederate states for nearly four years, serving the latter part of that period as third lieutenant in Rice's battery.

He is a Democrat; but voted for McKinley for president on the money question. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married November 1, 1883, Brownie Morison, of Martinsburg, West Virginia. Of their marriage were born six children all of whom are now living.

His address is Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

HARMAN NEWBERRY

NEWBERRY, HARMAN, farmer and dealer in cattle, of Bland court-house, Bland county, Virginia, was born on the 13th of September, 1826, near the town where he still resides. His father, Allen Taylor Newberry, was a farmer; and his mother was Mrs. Elizabeth (Bogle) Newberry, daughter of Robert and Rachel Dunn Bogle, of Bland, Virginia. His mother's grandfather, Ralph Bogle, came from Ireland to Virginia. On his father's side the family are also of Irish descent.

Born in the country, he has always resided where he now lives; and in his boyhood and during his manhood he has known perfect health. He can hardly remember the time when he was not able to ride and manage horses; and as he early became fond of trading in live stock and horses, he has ridden in the saddle over a very large part of his native state. While a boy, he worked to earn money to pay his expenses while he studied at college. He received a good English education at Emory and Henry college, at Emory, Virginia.

During his business life he has been successfully engaged in farming, grazing large numbers of cattle and trading in the same. He is also an extensive and very prosperous dealer in mineral lands. During the Civil war he acted as deputy sheriff and after the war he was elected to that position.

His earlier political affiliations were with the Democratic party; but coming to believe in the policy of protection by tariff, he became a Republican under President McKinley's administration; and since that time he has been identified with the Republican party. Mr. Newberry became a Mason, in 1862.

Through family associations he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, although he is not himself a member of that organization.

His favorite form of recreation and amusement has always been exercise in the saddle; and so fond is he of horse-back riding that he feels that a large part of his active business life which he

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has spent in saddle exercise has been in itself a recreation and a means of health.

On the 8th of May, 1855, Mr. Newberry married Miss Mary Ann McDonald, daughter of William and Maria McDonald, of Oceana, Wyoming county, West Virginia. Of their seven children, four are living in 1907.

FRANK GUY NEWBILL

NEWBILL, FRANK GUY, lawyer, was born in Essex county, Virginia, December 1, 1872. His parents were William Jeffries Newbill, and Annie Elizabeth Cauthorn. His father is a physician by profession, and is a man of prominence and influence in his community, having filled a number of positions of dignity and importance, including among others that of county magistrate, public school trustee, chairman of the Democratic county committee, and member of the Lancaster county board of health. He is also a surgeon in the marine hospital service of the United States.

Mr. Newbill's great-grandfather on the paternal side was William Newbill, who came to Virginia from England in the eighteenth century, and settled in Essex county.

Mr. Newbill grew up in the country with a robust and vigorous constitution, and with the liking of the healthy country boy for hunting and for outdoor sports. His early education was acquired at Aberdeen academy, in King and Queen county; Virginia, and at the Chesapeake academy in Lancaster county; after which he attended Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Master of Arts.

After leaving college Mr. Newbill taught school in the Chesapeake academy at Irvington in Lancaster county, of which he was principal; and while a student at Randolph-Macon, he was assistant professor of mathematics in the college.

In 1895 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, where he remained for two sessions, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Lancaster county, where he has since continued in its pursuit. In 1904 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Lancaster county, which office he now (1907) holds.

Mr. Newbill is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He is also a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows and a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows' home at Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is a Democrat, and has never changed his party allegiance on any issue. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is unmarried.

His address is Irvington, Lancaster County, Virginia.

WILLIAM WHITEHURST OLD

OLD, WILLIAM WHITEHURST, was born in Princess Anne county, Virginia, November 17, 1840, and his parents were Jonathan Whitehead Old and Anne Elizabeth Whitehurst. On his father's and mother's side he is descended from old Virginia ancestors, who settled in the country in the infancy of the colony. In the county life of Princess Ann the Whitehursts and Olds held a prominent part, and Thomas Old, who was one of them, was a member of the committee of safety of Princess Anne county during the Revolution.

William W. Old was first educated in the county schools of Princess Anne, but, coming to Norfolk in 1855, he attended Southgate's school and also the Norfolk Military academy in that city. In the early part of 1856 he entered the Albemarle Military institute managed by Colonel John B. Strange, in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he continued till February, 1858. He then went to Brown and Tebbs' school till the ensuing July, and finally entered the University of Virginia in the fall of the same year. At this great seat of learning he continued three years and in July, 1861, graduated with the degree of Master of Arts.

In the meantime, however, the great Civil war broke out between the North and the South, and before the end of the year, Mr. Old joined the University volunteers and was elected second lieutenant. After this, for over four years, his life was spent in the camp and on the march, varied occasionally with skirmishes and battles. He served with Wise's legion until December, 1861, when the company was disbanded. Afterwards he joined the 14th Virginia regiment and took part in the battle of Seven Pines, where he received a severe wound. In August, 1862, he was appointed assistant quartermaster and was stationed at Battery Number 9, near Richmond. In May, 1863, he was appointed

on the staff of Major Edward Johnson, and served in the Gettysburg and other campaigns until December of that year, when he resigned his commission as quartermaster and was made aide-de-camp. After General Edward Johnson was captured at the Bloody Angle, May 12, 1864, Mr. Old was transferred to the staff of General Ewell, and served until that officer was relieved from the command of the second corps in June, 1864. He then served on the staff of General Jubal A. Early through the Valley and Maryland campaigns until August 12, 1864, when he resumed his position on the staff of General Johnson, who had been exchanged and was now assigned to the army of General Hood in the West. In this connection he served until October 30, 1864, when he was wounded at Florence, Alabama, and disabled from further service during the war. After a period of suffering in the hospital, he returned to Richmond in February, 1865; and when the city was evacuated he attempted to join Johnson's army in North Carolina, but he did not reach it before the surrender to General Sherman.

Returning to Princess Anne after the war, he taught school in 1865 and 1866, and studied law. In 1867, he engaged in farming for a year, and in February, 1868 began the practice of the law in Norfolk. In 1869 he formed a partnership with John S. Tucker, and subsequently was for many years law partner of the late Richard Walke, who was very prominent at the Norfolk bar, and died in 1901. In 1870 Mr. Old was commonwealth's attorney of Princess Anne county. He has been very successful, and ranks high in the esteem of the legal fraternity of the state. He is a member of the Norfolk Bar association and of the Virginia State Bar association. His literary character has been recognized by an election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society of William and Mary college, established in 1776.

In church preference he is an Episcopalian and serves as member of the vestry of Christ church, Norfolk. For many years he has represented his church in the diocesan councils of Virginia and Southern Virginia, and as a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal church.

On June 23, 1870, he married Miss Alice Herbert, and six children have resulted from this union. They are Dr. Herbert; William W., Jr., a member of the present house of delegates; Anne, wife of Lieutenant Charles Webster, of the United States navy; Dr. Edward H. H., now assistant surgeon, United States navy; Margaret Nash; and Ellen Alice Old.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

JOHN NEWTON OPIE

OPIE, JOHN NEWTON, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, March 14, 1844. His father was Colonel Hierome Lindsay Opie, a planter, a member of the senate of Virginia and a representative of the district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick in the Virginia convention of 1829-1830, which framed the second constitution of the state, and the personel of whose members was illustrious for patriotism and ability. His mother's maiden name was Annie Locke.

Captain Opie's emigrant ancestor in his paternal line was Thomas Opie, who came from England at an early period of the colony, and settled in Northumberland county, Virginia. Among his other ancestors of the colonial era was the Rev. David Lindsay, minister, of Northumberland county, whose tombstone, still standing, attests him one of the county's earliest settlers, and who is believed to have been of the noble family of the Lindsays of Crawford and Balcarres in Scotland.

In 1856, Colonel Hierome L. Opie, who was one of the most prominent men of his time in his immediate section of Virginia, moved with his family from Jefferson county to Staunton, Virginia, by wagon up the Valley Turnpike; and purchased the estate known as "Selma" on the northern border of the town, where he built a handsome residence, in which he was residing at the outbreak of the War between the States.

John N. Opie received his early education at the old academy school in Staunton, which he left at the age of seventeen years, upon the first sign of hostilities between the North and South, to enlist with the local military company, the West Augusta guard, which he accompanied to Harpers Ferry. For conspicuous gallantry at the first battle of Manassas, he was presented with a medal, by the colonel of his regiment, William S. H. Baylor. Soon after this battle, acquiescing in the earnest wish of his father, he left the field to enter the Virginia Military institute as a cadet. He remained here, however, only a short

time. The voice of the conflict, which was ever irresistible to him, called him again to the front; and leaving the institute he joined the afterwards famous Clarke cavalry, of the 12th Virginia regiment, Stuart's brigade, which was then in service in his native county of Jefferson. He distinguished himself in many battles in which his command was engaged; and was wounded at Brandy Station, and sent home. His wound having somewhat healed, when Staunton and the adjacent territory were threatened by the Federal army, he raised a large company of home guards for Davis' battalion, composed of old men and boys and disabled soldiers, and putting himself at their head, he covered the retreat of the Confederate forces that had suffered defeat and the loss of their leader, General Jones, at the battle of Piedmont, in Augusta county, near Staunton, on the Port Republic road.

In the winter of 1864, while scouting near Charlestown, in company with Lieutenant Carter Berkeley, his friend and comrade-in-arms, he was captured and sent to Elmira prison, New York, where he was detained until after Appomattox.

When the war was ended he returned home to beat his sword into a reaping-hook, and took up the work of a farmer in the vicinity of Staunton. In 1885, he pursued a law course at the University of Virginia, under Professor John B. Minor; and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Staunton, in which he continued until the failure of his health which resulted finally in his death.

In the meantime he took an active interest in politics; and was frequently the nominee of the Democratic party of his county for public office. He represented Augusta county in 1883-1884 in the house of delegates; and was a member of the state senate from 1896 to 1904. He was an energetic and popular canvasser, outspoken in his opinions, and unhesitating in his convictions, ready and aggressive in debate, and possessed of a sincerity and kindliness that won him many friends, and made him a formidable political adversary.

Captain Opie was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in October, 1866, was Miss Isabel Harmon; and his second wife, whom he married in September 1878, was Miss Ida Fletcher; and his living children are twelve in number.

He published in 1899 a volume of personal reminiscences entitled "A Rebel Cavalryman with Lee, Stuart and Jackson," which illustrates the facility of his pen and his wide reading of history no less than an intelligent observation of men and things. The ease of its style, its wealth of anecdote, and the charm of its humor combine to make it one of the most readable of the war stories.

Captain Opie died in Staunton, Virginia, January 26, 1906.

ROBERT LEWIS PARRISH

PARRISH, ROBERT LEWIS, lawyer and banker, was born in Covington, Alleghany county, Virginia, October 29, 1876. His parents were Robert Lewis and Margaret (Care) Parrish. His father was a major in the Confederate States army, a man of high attainments, unswerving integrity, and great force of character, and was by many of his associates considered the ablest lawyer in Western Virginia. His grandfather, John G. Parrish, was a minister in the Christian church, a captain in the Confederate States army, and editor of the "Christian Intelligencer," and "Christian Examiner," and was a man of fine character, steadfast purpose, energetic and courageous, and a preacher of great ability. On the paternal side the ancestors of Robert Lewis Parrish came from England about 1780 and settled in Gloucester county, Virginia.

In laying the foundation for his education Robert Parrish was unusually fortunate. His father, as has been stated, was a man of education and character and his mother was a woman of rare intellectual and spiritual endowments whose influence upon her son was strong and enduring. Both parents took a deep interest in his reading and studies and they so wisely directed his efforts that when he entered McCabe's University school at Petersburg he was fully prepared to begin the efficient work which he there performed. From this school he entered the University of Virginia in which he studied law. In July, 1899, he was admitted to the bar and at once formed a partnership with his father which continued until the death of the latter, July 13, 1904.

Although he is still a young man Mr. Parrish has gained the confidence and esteem of a very large number of personal and business friends and has won an honorable position in his profession. He is president of the Covington National bank; counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company in Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge mountains; and is general counsel for the Low Moor Iron company, of Virginia; the Alleghany Iron and Ore

company; the Chapman Iron, Coal and Coke company; and the Longdale Iron company. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond; the Piedmont club of Lynchburg, and the Beverley club in Staunton, Virginia. His political affiliation has always been with the Democratic party.

On January 16, 1907, at Spray, North Carolina, Mr. Parrish was married to Miss Gray Morehead, daughter of Major J. Turner Morehead and Mrs. Lily (Conally) Morehead, granddaughter of the late Governor John M. Morehead, of North Carolina.

The address of Mr. Parrish is Covington, Alleghany County, Virginia.

EDMUND CASH PECHIN

PECHIN, EDMUND CASH, lawyer, business manager and farmer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1834. His parents were John Christopher and Margaret (Cash) Pechin. His father, who for a long time held a position in the Philadelphia custom house, was a man of refined tastes and strong religious convictions. The first known ancestor in America was John White, who came from England and settled in the western part of New Jersey in 1677. He was a signer of the first constitution for the government of the "Provence of West Jersey" and later held important positions in Pennsylvania under the administration of William Penn. Another ancestor was Cabel Cash 2nd, who was one of the founders of the noted "State of Schuylkill" now known as the "Schuylkill Fishing Company" and which is claimed to be the oldest social organization in the world.

The boyhood and youth of Edmund C. Pechin were spent in a city. His health was good and he had no tasks to perform that interferred with his taste for books. There were no marked difficulties to overcome in obtaining an education. From the Episcopal academy in Philadelphia he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the last named institution in 1856. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in November, 1859, and practiced his profession in Philadelphia until 1868 when he became president and manager of the Dunbar Iron company, Connellsville region Pennsylvania, which position he held for eight years. He was then for two years assistant general manager of the Southern States Coal, Iron and Land company in Tennessee; afterward he was vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Eastern Railroad company, and from 1888 to 1892 was general manager of the Virginia Development company at Roanoke, Virginia. In 1892 he retired from active business to his country place, "Greyledge Farm," near Buchanan, Virginia, where he has continued to reside. When not prominently connected with either of the com-

panies above named he was engaged in examining and reporting on mineral properties, especially iron ores and coal.

Mr. Pechin was married June 16, 1863 to Mary Lemen Shelley. They have had three children all of whom are now living. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity; of the National Geographic society; American Forestry association, and an original member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which body he was vice-president five terms. He has never given attention to athletics, or any system of physical culture. His principal relaxation has been found in books and on the farm. In politics he was formerly a Democrat but because of dissatisfaction with the policies and management of that party, and especially with its attitude on the tariff question, he has been a Republican since 1884. In religious matters he is an agnostic. The influence of home, and especially that of his mother, was very strong upon his intellectual and moral life. The books which he has found most helpful are works on history and general literature. In the choice of a profession he followed his own inclinations. He has written many articles for technical and trade journals, and various papers for the Institute of Mining Engineers. He has never taken out a patent, but was the first to devise and apply cooling plates to the bosh of the blast furnace.

Mr. Pechin earnestly advocates the development of the agricultural resources of the state, the building of good roads, the improvement of the common school system, the liberal support of the State Agricultural college; and the exclusion of all illiterates, of whatever description, from the right of suffrage. In reply to a request for suggestions which would help young people to attain true success in life, Mr. Pechin writes: "A good education is essential. A collegiate or technical education is an enormous help to success in any profession or trade. The primarily important thing is the inculcating into the minds of youth of both sexes, altruism, and not egoism. The altruist, even when making mistakes, is always trying to do the right thing and to help others."

The address of Mr. Pechin is Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia.

BENJAMIN SCHUYLER PEDIGO

BENJAMIN SCHUYLER, in his early life a farmer, later a lawyer, from 1887 for twelve successive years commonwealth's attorney, since 1899 county judge and since 1901 president of the Floyd County Bank, was born on the 14th of November, 1855, in Patrick county, Virginia, removed to Floyd county when he was ten years old.

His father, Albert G. Pedigo, was a farmer, and from 1881 to 1885 postmaster at Victor, Virginia—he is still living—a man of strong character for his independence, his devotion to hard work, his sincerity of purpose, his fondness for reading, especially for the records and stories of history. The family is descended from French Huguenots. The first known ancestor in America was Edward Pedigo (whose name was later changed to Pedigo) who, when a boy, left his home in France and came to Virginia about 1775. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm and early learned to take part in and enjoy all forms of farm work. His physical condition as he grew to manhood was excellent. He inherited from his father a taste, which he acknowledged and developed, for reading good literature, especially poetry. As a boy he was fond of hunting; and since he became a man, hunting, fishing and "horse-trading" have been favorite forms of amusement with him.

When he was eighteen years old, his father became involved in business relations, acting as surety for friends, and lost much of his property. The son, who had studied in the common schools near his home, and at an academy known as Little River Institute, did not make his way to college. He studied law at home and in the office of John Merritt, Esquire, at Floyd Court House. For self support, he undertook teaching in the common schools of Floyd county; and later for some years in the schools of Roanoke and Montgomery counties. Even after he had been admitted and commenced to practice law, he taught in the public schools for several winters.

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Becoming connected with debating societies, and desiring a broader field for the logical and rhetorical impulse which he felt strong within him, he began the study and practice of law.

He served as United States commissioner from 1883 to 1885. He was deputy collector of internal revenue from January, 1885, to July of that year. In 1887 he was elected commonwealth's attorney, and he was reëlected for twelve successive years. In 1899 he was chosen county clerk of Floyd county for a term of six years; and in 1905 was reëlected; and he now (1907) holds that office.

In connection with the practice of his profession, he has been a commissioner in chancery, a notary public, and special commissioner in many cases.

Mr. Pedigo married Miss Lelia Coleman Kirby, daughter of Andrew Jackson Kirby, on the 26th of April, 1893. They have had two daughters, both of whom are living in 1907. Mr. Pedigo is a Republican in his party relations, and he has never varied in his allegiance to that party except that he acted with the Readjusters while that organization endured. He is a Mason, and has held numerous offices in that order.

He urges the young people of Virginia to "find constant and regular employment in the country; to keep out of towns and cities; and to read the newspapers and all valuable books which come within their reach."

The address of Mr. Pedigo is Floyd, Virginia.

JOHN GARLAND POLLARD

POLLARD, JOHN GARLAND, was born in King and Queen county, August 4, 1871, and is the son of John Pollard and Virginia Bagby Pollard. His earliest known ancestor in Virginia was Joseph Pollard, who was born about 1701 in King and Queen county. The family was prominent in the early history of the state. John Robinson, speaker of the house of burgesses; John Taylor, of Caroline, a distinguished author and United States senator; and Judge Edmund Pendleton, first president of the supreme court of Virginia, were all connected with the family by marriage. Mr. Pollard's father, the Rev. John Pollard, A. M., D. D., is a well-known Baptist minister, who has served as professor of English in Richmond college, was president of the Maryland Baptist union, and president of the Virginia Baptist state mission board. His marked characteristics are the strict and punctual performance of every duty, however small.

The physical condition of young Pollard was very poor in childhood, and he had a special distaste for books and study,—a distaste, however, which did not continue in after life, when his ambition to excel was once aroused. He attended the public schools in Richmond, and in 1887 entered Richmond college, where he remained until 1890. In 1891 he accepted a position in the department of ethnology in the Smithsonian institution, Washington, District of Columbia, where by the direction of the authorities he studied the history and present condition of the Pamunkey tribe of Indians and wrote a monograph setting out the result of his investigations, which was published among the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge.

Mr Pollard received his legal education at Columbian university in Washington, supporting himself by legal and literary work. In 1893 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and then returned to Richmond, where at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and during the fourteen years of his practice he has won extensive reputation. He was

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formerly a partner of his uncle, Honorable Henry R. Pollard. In 1901 he received the signal distinction of an election to the Virginia Constitutional convention, and was one of the three members of the convention under the age of thirty. While a candidate for the convention he inaugurated a movement against the unrestricted expenditure of money in political campaigns which was the beginning of the agitation that resulted in the passing of the Virginia pure election law. As a member of the convention he served on the committee on education and rendered valuable service in drafting that part of the present constitution relating to the public school system. It was upon his motion that the state library was made a part of the educational system of the state and its management vested in a board so constituted as to remove the institution as far as possible from partisan control. He was the author of the provision in the present constitution postponing the operation of statutes until ninety days after the adjournment of the general assembly, thus correcting the long standing evil of laws becoming effective before the courts and the people became acquainted with their existence. He was also author of the constitutional provision requiring representation in city councils to be upon the basis of the voting population, thereby correcting a system under which some of the cities of the state were controlled by the minority.

Mr. Pollard is a Democrat, and has rendered service to the party on the stump during every national campaign since he left college. In 1904 he was a member of the electoral college from Virginia and cast his vote for Alton B. Parker for president. From 1903 to the present date he has been chairman of the Virginia commission for the promotion of uniform legislation in the United States, and as such has taken part in the drafting of the uniform laws on "sales" and on "divorce."

Mr. Pollard is well-known to the bar of the state through the many law books he has edited. In 1898 he published a "Supplement to the Code of Virginia." He was for two years editor-in-chief of the "Virginia Law Register" and edited Volumes 10 and 11 of that series. But by far his greatest service to the bar is his "Annotated Code of 1904," now in general use

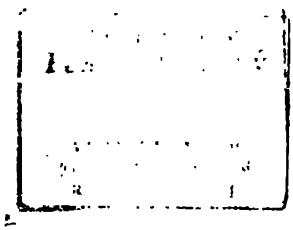
in the state. This latter work is pronounced to be the best edition of the code ever published in the history of the state.

Mr. Pollard has been prominent in literary, religious, and philanthropic movements. He was foremost in establishing in Richmond an annual course of lectures on literary and scientific subjects. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Woman's college, at Richmond. He is now president of the Children's Home society of Virginia, an organization which has already rescued five hundred children from destitute or vicious surroundings. He is a member of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce of the city of Richmond, and is chairman of its committee on legislation.

In the brilliant career of this young man the influence by far the most potent in bringing about the results was that of home. He had a pious father and mother who inculcated noble lessons of morality and truth. He is identified with the Baptist denomination, and is active in church work.

On August 10, 1898, he married Miss Grace Phillips, only daughter of Captain C. T. Phillips, clerk of the courts of Portsmouth, Virginia. He has had four children born to him of whom three are (1907) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.



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R. S. Powell

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ROBERT SIMMONS POWELL

POWELL, ROBERT SIMMONS, physician, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, October 23, 1834. His parents were Robert Simmons Powell and Martha Ann Powell; and his father followed the occupation of a farmer.

Dr. Powell is of Welsh descent. His paternal ancestor came to America, in the seventeenth century, from Wales. He settled in York county, where he was a very large land owner. Among his relatives of the name who have been prominent as men of affairs were Dr. Thomas S. Powell, president of the Southern Medical college, and Dr. T. O. Powell, superintendent of the Insane asylum at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Dr. Powell's health in early life was not good, and he was a sufferer from asthma. He grew up in the country, and up to the time he was eighteen years of age worked on his father's farm. He attended in the meantime Holly Grove academy; and later was at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, for one session. He left college on account of poor health, when he was a member of the junior class; and later entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1857, at the head of his class, after one session.

He began the practice of his profession in Brunswick county December 7, 1857, and he has continued in its pursuit up to the present (1906) time, combining with it the business of farming, milling and merchandizing. He has also been vice-president of the Bank of Brunswick.

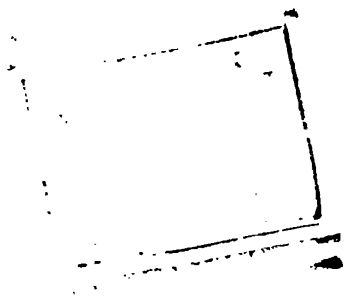
He served with fidelity and gallantry as a soldier of the Confederate army in the War between the States, in the capacities of lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Dr. Powell is an active Democrat, and as the nominee of his party has represented Brunswick county in five sessions of the general assembly of Virginia. He has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for congress from his district. His adherence to the principles and organization of Democracy has been unfaltering.

Dr. Powell finds his recreation and amusement in driving about the country, and looking after his farms, mills and other business interests.

He married June 6, 1856, Ellen V. Huff, daughter of Colonel Daniel Huff, of Brunswick. They have had eleven children, of whom nine are now (1907) living.

His address is Woodview, Brunswick County, Virginia.



Faithfully Yours
L. A. Price

SAMUEL HUTCHIN[illegible]

PRICE, SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, was [illegible] blissburg, Bedford county, Virginia, and h[illegible] Hutchings B. Price, of Pittsylvania county, and Fannie J. Rice, of Bedford county, Virginia. His [illegible]r was a farmer, of marked integrity and great executive ab..ity, who served as captain of a military company from 1848 to 1850, and as sheriff of Pittsylvania county, and died October 25, 1851. His great great-grandfather, Robin Mitchell, came from Pennsylvania to Virginia, in 1752, and settled in Bedford county. His great-grandfather was Rev. James Mitchell, who like other members of the family lived to a great age.

His life was spent in Bedford and Campbell counties, where he performed a good deal of manual labor till eighteen years of age. He then entered a country store as sal[illegible]man and served as such at several other stores till he was twenty-two years of age. After the war schools were few and far between and Mr. Price employed special tutors and paid up the tuition fees afterwards. The advice of his uncle, Dr. William R. Rice, directed his attention to medicine, and he studied for that profession at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1875. He then studied at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York and graduated in 1876. The same year he began the practice of medicine at Montvale, Bedford county, and met with much success. His health failing he quit the practice of medicine and opened a general merchandise and drug store, which he still controls. In 1888 he resumed the practice of medicine, and is still practicing. He also managed a cannery which is now leased to other persons. In 1891 he was appointed treasurer of the company and has been elected for each succeeding term to the present time. He is vice-president of the Southside Telephone and Telegraph [illegible], and for several years has been vice-president of the [illegible] Mutual Insurance company. From 1891 to 1897, he was a member of the county board of supervisors. He is also [illegible] for several insurance companies.

Faithfully Yours
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Dr. Price is of a sociable nature and is a member of the Masonic order, having held all the positions in the Blue Lodge by election. He is a member of the State Medical society, and president of the County Medical society.

In religious matters he is a Presbyterian and since 1884 he has been an elder in the church at Montvale. In politics he is a Democrat, who has never changed his party allegiance. He has written many articles for medical journals and papers.

Environment and observation seem to have influenced him in early life more than books and reading. He was surrounded in his family by preachers and doctors. He then took up the standard medical authors and literature till he entered college. Of an ambitious and energetic character home influence molded his moral side, and training in the store at New London the business side.

For the benefit of young men desirous of strengthening their ideals of life he writes: "Ambition, temperance, scrupulous honesty, and energy will make something of any mind that will cultivate and practice those attributes."

He has been twice married: First, to Miss Fannie Ross Harris, daughter of William E. Harris, of New London, Virginia, on November 14, 1878; and second, to Mrs. Lelia D. Ruff, formerly Wood, daughter of Davis M. Wood, of Botetourt county, Virginia, on May 24, 1899. By the first marriage he had six children, of whom four, three sons and a daughter, are now (1907) living.

His address is Montvale, Bedford County, Virginia.

MANN SATTERWHITE QUARLES

QUARLES, MANN SATTERWHITE, banker, born in Richmond, Virginia, July 31, 1845, is the son of Thomas Delaware and Mary Ann (Mosby) Quarles. Thomas D. Quarles was engaged in the mercantile business in Richmond for more than half a century, and was a man of energy, benevolence, and piety; and a devoted member of the Christian church. With such a father and a Christian mother, Mann S. Quarles had a rearing which went far towards putting him among the most reliable business men of his native city.

Mr. Quarles's paternal great-grandfather, Colonel W. Holt Richeson, served in the Revolutionary war, and was given grants of land in Ohio and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Quarles, served in the War of 1812, in the 87th Virginia regiment. The family history goes back to the earliest period of colonial Virginia, and traces the family to the distinguished Wests, one famous as Lord Delaware and another as Governor Francis West; and both West and Delaware have long been family names.

On the mother's side Mann S. Quarles is descended from the two old Virginia families of Mosby and Winston, eminent for their intellect and their patriotism, the two most distinguished representatives being Colonel Peter Winston and Patrick Henry.

He attended private schools in Richmond, Virginia, where he acquired the fundamentals of a practical English education. A good part of his time was devoted to general reading. At home he heard his older brothers discuss the banking business, in which they were engaged; and the desire to become a banker made a deep lodgment in his boyish mind. At fifteen he entered the Traders Bank of Richmond, at sixteen years of age he was a teller, and served in that capacity for more than three years. In 1864, he became a teller in the Confederate States treasury, and remained in that position until the collapse of the Confederacy (1865). For the next five years, he held the same position in the First National bank, of Richmond. Then he was elected

cashier of the Planters National bank, which he helped to make one of the strongest banks in the country. In 1892, the Virginia Trust company made him its executive head, and he is now serving in that honorable and responsible position. He was one of the organizers of the Virginia Bankers association, and served as its president.

Mr. Quarles is one of the most prominent business men of Richmond. The corporation of which he is head does a very large fiduciary business; and his name is a tower of strength to that great trust company. Besides a good name which a great Book says is better than riches, Mr. Quarles possesses great business capacity, promptness, fidelity, and executive ability. His advice to young men is to be attentive to business; to avoid liquor and cigarettes; to avoid gambling and shirking; and to keep out of debt. "He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing," said Poor Richard; and every wise man of our day agrees with Benjamin Franklin that debt—which means spending more than one makes—causes the ruin of thousands of men who might have been ornaments to society and pillars in the commercial world.

Though strictly attentive to business, Mr. Quarles spares some time for works of philanthropy and benevolence. For some years, he has served as vice-president and chairman of committee of schools of the Virginia Mechanics institute, which has done more than words can tell for the educational uplift of the working men of Richmond. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Royal Arcanum. A part of his evenings he spends with his friends and brethren in these social and beneficiary orders.

In politics, he is a Democrat, but when his party advocated free silver, he "bolted," and voted for William McKinley. During the stormy years of the 60's, while serving as teller in the Treasury department, Confederate States army, he was a member of the department battalion, and was occasionally called out to the defence of the Confederate capital.

October 26, 1871, Mr. Quarles was married to Ann Hite Hill, daughter of Lewis Hill, of Richmond, Virginia. They have had four children, of whom three are now living. Mr. Quarles resides at Number 216 Shafer Street, Richmond, Virginia, where he dispenses a kindly hospitality to many warm friends.

Yours Truly
A. S. Reynolds

ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS, ABRAM DAVID, was born at Rock Spring, Patrick county, Virginia, August 13, 1847. He is the son of H. W. and N. J. Reynolds. His father was a farmer and manufacturer of tobacco. The father was averse to public life; he never would offer himself for any office and he advised his son to imitate his example. He was marked by wonderful foresight into the future. The earliest known ancestors of the Reynolds family in Virginia, the great-grandfather of Abram David Reynolds, himself a Reynolds, emigrated from England and settled first in Henrico county, and later removed to Patrick county, Virginia.

A. D. Reynolds was reared in the country. He enjoyed sound physical health and was early trained to toil. He worked in every department of his father's tobacco factory, and served as a regular hand until he became general manager and one of the proprietors.

His character, especially on the moral and spiritual side, was much influenced by his mother but the greatest influence exerted upon him was that of home. He declares that he has never been much of a reader, and that contact with men has been his best book. His education was seriously interfered with by his early entrance into the army, in which he enlisted at the age of sixteen. However, he studied in Edgewood academy, Henry county, Virginia and in the Virginia Military institute at Lexington. After the war he entered the Bryant and Stratton Commercial college at Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1867.

On March 1, 1863, Mr. Reynolds enlisted in the Confederate army as captain of Company I, 3rd Virginia reserves. In the following May, he was promoted major in the same regiment. His entrance upon the active work of civil life may be dated from his engaging in the tobacco business immediately after the war. This work was entered upon with great energy and with the determination to make up the years lost in the war. At this time, Mr. Reynolds was greatly encouraged by the gift from his father of an interest in the business.

In addition to his connection with the tobacco business, Mr.

Reynolds has been president of the Holston National Building and Loan association, an institution still doing business, and director in the first National Bank of Bristol, Tennessee.

For many years Mr. Reynolds has been identified with the Prohibition party, his political allegiance having been changed upon the issue which, to his mind, was one of ethics and sound public policy, and he has given liberally of time and money to promote the temperance cause.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His relaxation is taken in horseback riding. During the summer months he spends considerable time at his Bon Air farm, near Elk Park, North Carolina. This farm, which is used almost exclusively for grazing, has an elevation of over four thousand five hundred feet.

In regard to his ambitions Mr. Reynolds declares that his first was to be a soldier. The extent to which this ambition was gratified is shown by the fact that, before he was seventeen years of age, he was commissioned major. His next ambition was to assist his father in recovering his fortune which was lost by the emancipation of his negroes. The success attained by the family in their endeavor to improve their finances is shown by the acquisition, before the father's death, of sufficient property to have enabled them to purchase every slave they had lost, even though paying the highest price which could have been obtained in the market before emancipation.

Major Reynolds states that his present ambition is to give the farmers of his section an object lesson in the way of improving the soil and at the same time making the business profitable, but that the crowning ambition of his life is to demonstrate that a business man can live a consistent Christian life. One of his most fondly cherished hopes is that he may live to see the liquor business abolished.

To the young, Major Reynolds commends sobriety, energy, persistence and honesty; these virtues will, in his judgment, accomplish anything in reason for which a young man may strive.

On October 1, 1872, Major Reynolds was married to Senah A. Hoge, daughter of Joseph H. Hoge of Giles county, Virginia. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now (1907) living.

The address of Major Reynolds is Bristol, Sullivan County, Tennessee.

JAMES GREGORY RIDDICK

RIDDICK, JAMES GREGORY, physician, was born at Stony Creek, Sussex county, Virginia, June 10, 1861. His father was the Rev. James A. Riddick, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his mother was Judie Anne Gregory.

James G. Riddick was a youth of vigorous health and physique, and grew up in the country, evincing at an early age a strong liking for natural history and chemistry. After attending the country schools of his neighborhood, he was sent to the famous classical and mathematical school conducted for so long a period, and with an unexcelled distinction, by William Gordon McCabe, at Petersburg, Virginia. From McCabe's University school he went to Randolph-Macon college, and after graduating in some of the courses, in 1881 he went to Baltimore, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, remaining there until 1883, when he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine.

He settled in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1883, and has practiced his profession there since that date—though holding in the meantime some of the prominent local offices, and engaging in some strenuous political battles, of which he has borne the brunt. In 1902 Dr. Riddick was elected mayor of Norfolk; and in 1904 he was reëlected for a term of four years under the new constitution. He served as a member of the board of health of Norfolk and as health officer, for a number of years, until he resigned. The principal public services rendered by Dr. Riddick are considered by him to be those rendered "in reforming the condition of Norfolk, and in fighting an epidemic of smallpox."

Dr. Riddick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in his political creed and affiliation, and has never changed his political or party allegiance on any issue. He is a member of various secret societies and organiza-

tions, including those of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men.

Dr. Riddick married Sallie Yates Councill. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1908) living.

The address of Dr. Riddick is 323 Duke Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

James Bridy
Wm Robertson

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON

ROBESON, GEORGE MAXWELL, machinist and inventor, was born at Sarepta, near Belvidere, New Jersey, March 21, 1852. His parents were A. B. Robeson and Ellen C. Robeson, the first named having been a contractor and farmer.

Mr. Robeson's colonial ancestors were Andrew and Mary Robeson, who came to America from Scotland about 1700, and settled near the mouth of the Wissahickon river, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Robeson is the pioneer in Virginia of that name and his own family is the only one of the name in the state.

Mr. Robeson spent the first seven years of his life in the country. After that he lived for three years in a village and at the age of ten went to Philadelphia, where he resided up to the time of his majority. Prior to the age of seventeen, he did no manual work. His tastes from boyhood lay in the direction of mechanics; and after having attended school at the Broad street academy in Philadelphia for four years, and the Belvidere, New Jersey, seminary for one year, he began a night course in mechanical drawing at the Polytechnic college in Philadelphia, which he continued from 1870 to 1873. During this period he served time as an apprentice to the machinist's trade with G. C. Howard, of South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, and also attended night lectures at the Franklin institute in that city.

Mr. Robeson began the active work of life in 1873 as foreman of the Howard Machine works in Philadelphia; and coming South, on account of the financial panic of that year, he entered the service of Mr. L. M. Blanton in March, 1874, in the management of a plow-handle factory, which Mr. Blanton was then starting. In 1878 Mr. Robeson acquired an interest in the business, which was moved to Farmville, Virginia. Later he became sole owner, and then sold a one-half interest to Colonel J. P. Fitzgerald. At Colonel Fitzgerald's death, Mr. Robeson bought his interest in the concern, which is now conducted in the associated ownership of Mr. Robeson, his son, Mr. G. C. Robeson,

and Mr. W. N. Wilson, under the style of the Farmville Manufacturing company.

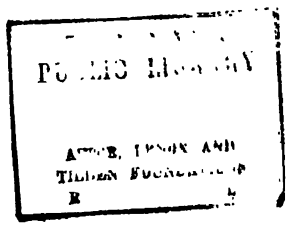
Mr. Robeson is the inventor, designer, constructor and operator of the system of plow-handle machinery in use in this factory.

He is a member of the society of Hoo Hoos and of the Independent Order of Heptasophs; and is treasurer of the local lodge of the last named organization. He is a member of the Plow-Handle Manufacturers' association, and of the Hardwood Manufacturers' association.

He is a warden in the Protestant Episcopal church; and in politics is a Democrat.

He married on June 27, 1876, Anna M. McConnell. Of their marriage have been born four children, three of whom are now living.

His address is Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia.



Sincerely Yours
C. W. Rodgers

CHARLES WILLIAM RODGERS

RODGERS, CHARLES WILLIAM, M. D., one of the most popular and well-known physicians of his section, was born at Williamsville, Bath county, Virginia, on [illegible]uary 21, 1862. He is the son of William G. and Rachel R. [illegible]dgers. His father's ancestors came from England; his [illegible]other's, from Scotland. The latter belonged to the Campbell [illegible]an Both families landed in the year 1750 and soon afterward found their way to the Valley of Virginia. William G. Rodgers, in his earlier life, engaged in the mercantile business in Monterey, Virginia, the county seat of Highland. There his energy and his fidelity to duty won him success in business. He then moved across the mountains to a grass farm on the head waters of Jackson river, in the same county, and became a successful grazier and agriculturist.

It was in this quiet country home, among green pastures and lofty mountains, that the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, his character influenced and molded by his energetic father and his [illegible]us mother. The influence of the latter upon both his intellectual and his spiritual life was particularly strong.

Young Rodgers, being possessed of a healthy physical constitution, became an interested student of nature as he labored on the farm or herded his father's cattle in the mountain ranges, and learned to admire the grand and beautiful in nature, while he acquired the habits of close observation peculiar to [illegible] peoples. The study of the Bible, and the reading of [illegible] Shakespeare's and Burns' poems, and works on [illegible] helpful in forming his character and fitting [illegible] work. In 1884, with mind and character [illegible] he entered the University of Virginia to [illegible] He graduated in 1886 with the degree of [illegible] served for eighteen months as intern [illegible] and in 1888 began to practice at [illegible] Virginia.

In order to make himself still more pro[illegible]

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In order to make himself still more proficient in his chosen

profession, Dr. Rodgers took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic school in New York city in 1901 and 1903.

Since 1897, Dr. Rodgers has been a very active member of the Virginia Medical Examining board, and, for several years, a member of the Augusta County Medical society, of which last named organization he was, in 1905, elected president. He is also a member of the American Medical society and of the Medical Society of Virginia.

Doctor Rodgers, to gain relaxation from the absorbing cares of a large practice, occasionally retires, with a few chosen friends of similar tastes, to familiar haunts along the mountain streams, to pitch camp and fish. He does not approve of athletic contests but believes rather in physical culture regulated to suit the requirements of the individual.

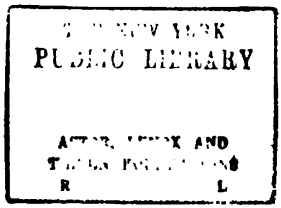
Though he himself neglected to complete a University academic course, Dr. Rodgers advises young men to lay a broad foundation before undertaking a specialty or a profession.

Being asked for his advice to young Americans anxious to become honored and useful citizens, he replied that both young men and women should be taught that to build a home and bring up children properly is fulfilling nature's highest law, and performing the greatest possible service to the state.

Having, in ten or twelve years, acquired a large practice in the country around Barterbrook, Dr. Rodgers a few years ago removed to Staunton, the county seat, where he at once established himself in a large practice. He ranks among the "men of mark" in that section of the state.

On September 20, 1892, Dr. Rodgers married Margaret Lynn VanLear, of Augusta county, Virginia. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Staunton, Virginia.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Yours Sincerely
J. G. Rodgers

JOHN GILMOUR RODGERS

RODGERS, JOHN GILMOUR, civil engineer in railroad operations and general superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, residing at Cape Charles City, Northampton county, Virginia, was born in Philadelphia, on the 14th of November, 1862. His father, Samuel Prince Rodgers, was a manufacturer in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His mother was Mrs. Isabelle (Gilmour) Rodgers. The first known American ancestor of his family was John Taylor, who in 1673 acted as agent for the Duke of York (afterward King James, Second) in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Born in Philadelphia and living in that city until he was seven, he spent the next six years in a village. His health in childhood was excellent. He early developed a taste for natural science and mathematics; but he enjoyed thoroughly and heartily the active sports of boyhood.

After studying at the Lewiston academy, he took a four years' course of civil engineering under special tutors; and this was followed by courses in bridge designing and political economy, as well as by special instruction in biology, mechanics and anthropology. In recent years he has followed, as his special diversion in reading, specialized courses in the study of American history and natural science.

He began his active work in railroad engineering in 1882, at the age of twenty, acting as rodman in the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was led to [illegible] work by his natural tastes and inclination. He was [illegible] from the position of rodman to that of assistant engineer of the Piedmont and Cumberland [illegible] upon the work of railroad operation, he became [illegible] assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, and [illegible] he has held the position of general superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad.

Since 1901 Mr. Rodgers has been president of the school board of Cape Charles City. He has contributed numerous

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Since 1901 Mr. Rodgers has been president of the school board of Cape Charles City. He has contributed numerous

papers on technical subjects to engineering and railroad periodicals. He is the inventor of two track appliances which have proved practically useful and have been successfully introduced upon various railroads.

On the 6th of February, 1901, Mr. Rodgers married Miss Agnes Platt Barney, daughter of Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1908) living.

Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Historical society of Philadelphia, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Anthropological society and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Rittenhouse club of Philadelphia, of the Virginia club, of Norfolk, of the Engineers' club, of New York city, of the New York Railroad club, of the American M. W. association, and of the American Railway association.

In state politics, Mr. Rodgers is a Democrat; in national politics, a Repubican. He is identified with the Presbyterian denomination. He finds his favorite forms of exercise and recreation in lawn tennis and golf. Although his youth was passed in another state, Mr. Rodgers for many years has been heartily and most helpfully identified with the interests of the State of Virginia.

CHARLES SMITH

SMITH, CHARLES, was born at Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia, April 13, 1832. His parents were William Gilmor and Elizabeth Upshur (Bowdoin) Smith. His father was a physician whose marked characteristics were piety, honesty and sobriety. He often received the endorsement of his countrymen and served as a justice of the peace, when that office was one of dignity and character. The ancestors of Charles Smith were English and French Huguenots. His great grandfather, Francis Hopkinson, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Smith was reared in the country, and was a real boy of the Virginia fields—healthy, strong and robust. He attended the country schools and next entered the Virginia Military institute from which he graduated July 4, 1850. He then studied medicine at the University of Virginia in 1851-52, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1853. In his college days, Dr. Smith was very fond of athletic sports, and the influence of his parents was particularly strong on his intellectual and spiritual life. By reading medical and agricultural books he adapted himself to the occupation which he has chosen—that of a country doctor; and is greatly esteemed.

When in 1861 Virginia summoned her sons to her defence, Dr. Smith was one of the first to respond to the call. He was commissioned in May, 1861, by Governor Letcher as colonel of the 39th Virginia regiment of infantry with orders to enlist the regiment. Accordingly, Colonel Smith enlisted and mustered eleven companies, one of which was a company of artillery, but, owing to the invasion and occupation of the Eastern Shore by the Federal troops in the fall of 1861, the regiment was broken up, and only about two hundred escaped across the Bay of Chesapeake, then blockaded. In crossing the Bay in small open boats at night, the men ran very great risks as the boats were too small to carry more than five to ten persons, could show no lights nor

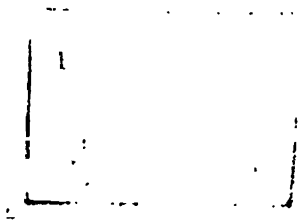
steer by compass. The boat Colonel Smith was in landed before daylight in Lynnhaven bay. It contained six persons—all the boat was capable of carrying. They went to Norfolk that morning and reported to General Huger. Owing to the small number who escaped across the bay, his regiment was mustered out by order of the secretary of war and his men all reënlisted. Colonel Smith was then commissioned as surgeon in the Confederate States army, and rendered efficient service to his country in that capacity for three years.

After the war Doctor Smith returned to Northampton county, where he resumed the practice of medicine with much success. In 1893 he was elected to the house of delegates, and served till 1904, during four successive sessions. He had a share in much important legislation and was the author of a bill to increase the public school fund, and of a bill to decrease the criminal expenses. He was chairman of the committee of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, and was greatly interested in all fish and oyster legislation.

Dr. Smith has genial and pleasant manners, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Masons, with which he has been connected for more than forty years, and in which he has served as master of the blue lodge for several terms. He is a Democrat and he has never changed from the faith, and in his religious preferences he is an Episcopalian. He offers the following suggestion to young men as most promotive of sound ideals and true success in life: "Pay strict attention to business; be temperate and polite to all."

On November 7, 1865, he married Maggie Wilson Jacob, daughter of T. W. Jacob, of Northampton. They have had seven children.

The address of Dr. Smith is Franktown, Northampton County, Virginia.



Yours truly
Ellison A. Smyth Jr.

ELLISON ADGER SMYTH, JR

SMYTH, ELLISON ADGER, JR., since [illegible] of biology in the Virginia Polytechnic [illegible] Blacksburg, and since 1902, dean of the f[illegible] born at Summerton, Clarendon county, South C[illegible] 26th of October, 1863. His father, James Adger S[illegible] years a prominent cotton merchant, for two [illegible] four years each mayor of the city of Charl[illegible] and president of the Charleston chamber [illegible] known for his executive ability and h[illegible] man, and was well loved for the geniality of [illegible] his fine capacity for friendship. His mo[illegible] R. (Briggs) Smyth. Among his earliest [illegible] was William Ellison, who came from Conne[illegible] to Pennsylvania in 1744; whose son, Robert E[illegible] to South Carolina in 1761, became an officer in the Revolutionary army and was in prison with Colonel Hayne. Mr. F. A. Smyth's great grandfather, James Adger, came from Duneane, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1793, and in South Carolina marrying a daughter of Colonel Robert Ellison, became a leading merchant of Charleston and established the first steamship line from Charleston to New York. His daughter, Margaret, married John Smyth, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in [illegible] Presbyterian minister and a voluminous writer [illegible] themes. He was the grandfather of the subject [illegible]

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SMYTH, ELLISON ADGER, JR., since 1891, professor of biology in the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, and since 1902, dean of the faculty, was born at Summerton, Clarendon county, South Carolina, on the 26th of October, 1863. His father, James Adger Smyth, for years a prominent cotton merchant, for two successive terms of four years each mayor of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and president of the Charleston chamber of commerce, was well known for his executive ability and his integrity as a business man, and was well loved for the geniality of his temperament and his fine capacity for friendship. His mother was Mrs. Annie R. (Briggs) Smyth. Among his earliest ancestors in America was William Ellison, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1744; whose son, Robert Ellison, removing to South Carolina in 1761, became an officer in the Revolutionary army and was in prison with Colonel Hayne. Mr. E. A. Smyth's great grandfather, James Adger, came from Dunean, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1793, and in South Carolina marrying a daughter of Colonel Robert Ellison, became a leading merchant of Charleston and established the first steamship line from Charleston to New York. His daughter, Margaret, married Thomas Smyth, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1830, an eminent Presbyterian minister and a voluminous writer on theological themes. He was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

In his boyhood and youth, the proclivities and the interests which have marked the professional work of Professor Smyth were early manifested. Birds and butterflies awakened a passionate interest in him, when he was a very small boy. Fond of all out-of-door sports, and especially boating and shooting, while a boy of fourteen he taught himself to stuff and mount bird-skins. Passing his boyhood in the city of Charleston, his summers were uniformly spent on the sea-coast, at Sullivan's Island, and on the old family plantation in Clarendon county. While he attended school regularly, his father believed in training every child to

undertake some regular duties which involved manual labor; and the son recognizes his lifelong debt to the training in the use of his own hands which was thus given him early in life.

Entering Princeton college in 1880, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. The next winter, he passed in study at Columbia college in New York city. In 1887 he attended the summer law school of the University of Virginia. In 1890 he was engaged in work in the biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Massachusetts. It may interest boys and girls of South Carolina who have a taste for biology to note some of the books which professor Smyth says he found exceptionally profitable in awaking interest or supplying information in his own student days, and since he gave himself to investigations and teaching in biology. He writes; "In early youth, 'Audubon's Birds of America'; Abbot and Smith's Insects'; The biographies of eminent naturalists in Jardine's 'Naturalists' Library,' together with such books as Wallace's 'Malay Archipelago,' Bates's Naturalist on the Amazon'; all books of travel which deal with natural history, such as those of Du Chaillu, Sir Samuel Baker, etc; local Revolutionary history, such as Simm's novels, and Southern war history; Scott, Dickens, Clark Russell's sea tales; and all of Kipling's books." This list shows that Professor Smyth's reading was not limited exclusively to technical lines.

In 1885, he became a clerk in the law firm of Smyth and Lee, at Charleston, South Carolina; but his four years' excursion into the study and practice of law was undertaken only for family reasons. Love of biology was already too strong to be resisted. As a boy of ten years, he had begun collections of his own in the study of insects and of birds; and in 1888, then a partner in the above named law firm, he definitely left the law to take up his life's work in biology the innate love for which had been stimulated by the friendship of such older men of science as Dr. Gibbes and Dr. G. E. Manigault, of Charleston.

In 1889, he was made adjunct professor of biology in the University of South Carolina; in 1891 he resigned that position to become professor of biology in the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, Virginia—a chair which he has filled for the last fifteen years. During the absence of the president in the

academic year, 1905 to 1906, Professor Smyth shared with Professor T. P. Campbell the duties of the executive.

Professor Smyth is the author of various articles in the "Entomological News"; of bulletins on the economic relations of birds of prey, and on grasses, etc; and on birds and bird life.

He has discovered and named two new species of butterflies and moths, and he has determined by breeding experiments the identity of three species of moths, hitherto considered distinct; and this work of Professor Smyth's has been recognized in Europe.

He received the degree of A. M. from Princeton university in 1887; and in June, 1906, the University of Alabama conferred upon Professor Smyth the honorary degree of LL. D. He is a member of the New York Entomological society, one of the original members of the Entomological Society of America, and an associate member of the Ornithological union.

He married Miss Grace Allan, daughter of James Allan of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 29th of December, 1897. They have had three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are living in 1907.

As to his religious convictions, Professor Smyth is an elder in the Presbyterian church at Blacksburg and says, "I have always been a Presbyterian, as were my Scotch-Irish ancestors before me." He is a Democrat. He finds his favorite forms of amusement and exercise on the salt water, in boating, sailing and fishing; and in collecting, observing, and studying birds, insects and marine life, in forest, field and on the shore; and in sketching and painting, as well as in music.

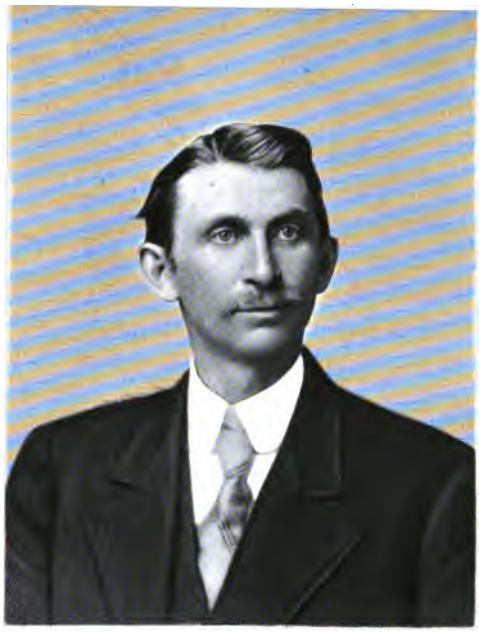
It will be seen that this is the life-record of one of the younger liberally educated and thoroughly trained scientists, loyal sons of Virginia, who have improved their opportunities for study in other states, and who are endeavoring to build up the intellectual and moral life of the youth of Virginia by teaching, through books and lectures and through the example of their own lives, the value and the delight of devotion to the study of natural science.

NASH PERKINS SNEAD

SNEAD, NASH PERKINS, physician, w[illegible] Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 22, [illegible] Dr. George H. Snead, a practicing [illegible] minister of the Gospel, who was a man of unus[illegible] and [illegible] ing fidelity to duty. His mother wa[illegible] Perkins.

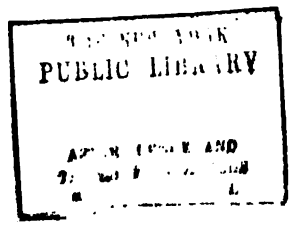
Dr. Snead's early life was spent in the country, [illegible] grew up with a strong love for life on the farm and for [illegible] His father was the owner of quite a large landed estate, [illegible] son spent much of his vacations from school in the perfo[illegible] various farm duties. In acquiring his primary educatio[illegible] local schools, he sometime had to travel considerable d[illegible] walking or riding. He attended the Palmyra high schoo[illegible] his academical education was obtained; and, having sinc[illegible] boyhood had access to his father's medical library, an[illegible] impelled to the study of medicine both by his own incl[illegible] and the knowledge of his parent's wishes, he in 1891 ent[illegible] medical department of the University of Virginia, and, [illegible] studying one session there, he passed the medical exam[illegible] board of the state. In 1892 and 1893, he pursued his further [illegible] fessional studies in the Medical college of Virginia, at Richm[illegible] and, having obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he [illegible] mediately began the practice of his profession at Cartersv[illegible] Cumberland county, Virginia, where he has since successfull[illegible] continued in its pursuit.

Dr. Snead owns a farm, and combines farming with the prac[illegible] tice of his profession; he raises the usual crops of his section, grazes cattle, etc. He takes much interest in his herd of high-class registered Shetland ponies which is the largest in the state and perhaps the largest in the South. He is the physician to the convent of St. Francis de Sales and to the Belmead Industrial school; and he is a member of the board of directors of the James River Valley Telephone company, and of the board of directors of the Columbia bank of Virginia.



Faithfully Yours,

Noah P. Sweat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He holds membership in the Medical society of Virginia, and in the Alumni societies of the University of Virginia and the Virginia Medical college.

Dr. Snead is a Democrat in politics and has never changed his political views or party association. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. In farming and hunting he finds his principal diversion and recreation.

He married October 22, 1895, Janie E. Minor, daughter of E. C. Minor, of Richmond; and of their marriage have been born six children, all of whom are now living.

His address is Cartersville, Cumberland County, Virginia.

JOSEPH WELLS SOUTHALL

SOUTHALL, JOSEPH WELLS, legislator and educator, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, March 4, 1833. His parents were Philip Turner and Elizabeth (Webster) Southall. His father was a physician and planter; a man of good education and an excellent conversationalist. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Major Stephen Southall, of the Revolutionary army and Lucy Henry, sister of the illustrious Patrick Henry.

In childhood and youth Joseph W. Southall lived in the country. He was strong and well and was fond of country life. He had no regular tasks involving manaul labor but, except during vacations, was kept in school. He had no difficulties to encounter in acquiring an education. Good private schools, including the one kept by the brilliant Henry Anderson, were attended until he was sufficiently advanced to enter Hampden-Sidney college where he remained one year. He then went to William and Mary college from which institution he was graduated in 1855, and then took a professional course of study at the Virginia Medical college, and was graduated therefrom in 1860 with the degree of M. D. He commenced the active work of life as a physician and farmer. At the opening of the war he became a surgeon in Jackson's Valley command and served at Manassas and other points. Later he joined the Amelia cavalry but suffered such inconvenience from a partial loss of hearing that he finally was compelled to quit the service in the field. He then resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful, and in connection therewith he attended to his important agricultural interests. In 1891 he was elected to represent the counties of Amelia, Prince Edward, and Cumberland, in the Virginia state senate. His services were highly appreciated by his constituents and by reëlections he held the office for eight years. In 1898 he was elected State superintendent of public instruction. His term of office expired in 1906.

He is a member of the State Medical examining board and of the venerable Phi Beta Kappa society, at William and Mary

college. Before the war he was a Whig in politics; since that time he has been a Democrat. He became a Democrat because he believed that party to be friendly to the South and her institutions and interests. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. His principal mode of relaxation when young was fox hunting; in later years he finds his relaxation in strolling over his farm and seeing that everything about the estate is kept in good condition.

The choice of his profession was largely due to the influence of his father who owned a large number of slaves and desired to have his son look after their health—which was not entirely to his liking. In reply to an inquiry as to the relative strength of certain specified influences he said: "I owe more to private study under my accomplished father who catechized me at each meal on the studies of the day and to association with active men in public life than to any other sources." Among the books which he has found most helpful in fitting him for the work of life, he names a full course of history, ancient, mediaeval and modern, and the writings of the great poets, of all ages. In reply to a question as to what his own experience and observation has led him to believe will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals of American life and will most help young people to attain true success, he says: "I think there is in this day a great decadence of public virtue and recommend general education and the influence of our holy religion."

On February 27, 1866, he was married to Miss Rosa Hatchet.

His address is Jetersville, Amelia County, Virginia.

JAMES HARRISON SPENCER

SPENCER, JAMES HARRISON, of Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, merchant, manufacturer of tobacco, at one time vice-president of the Roanoke and Southern railway, president of the Farmers Bank, of Martinsville, Virginia, and from 1901 to 1905 a member of the executive committee of the Democratic party of the State of Virginia, was born at Spencer, Henry county, Virginia, on the 8th of March, 1858. He follows the business of his father, David Harrison Spencer, who was a leading citizen of his county, an ardent churchman of generous public spirit, and was at one time President of the Danville and Western Railroad company. His mother was Mrs. Mary Waller (Dillard) Spencer. His great great-grandfather, James Spencer, was of English descent, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He removed to Loudoun county, then to Pittsylvania (now Henry county); and his son, James Spencer, who died in Henry county, in 1783, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a man of considerable means, owning twenty-nine slaves. His son, William Spencer, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side, Mr. Spencer's great-grandfather, Colonel John Dillard, came from Amherst county to Pittsylvania county, before the Revolution. He was a lawyer, and was colonial counsel for that part of Virginia. His son, Colonel Peter Dillard, was a colonel of the militia after the Revolution. It was on his estate, "Valley Plain," on the Dan River, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, that Miss Mary Waller Dillard, mother of James Harrison Spencer, was born. Her mother was Elizabeth Redd, daughter of Major John Redd, an officer of the Revolutionary War, who came from Orange county to Henry county, 1771. His wife was Mary Carr Waller, daughter of Colonel George Waller, of the Revolutionary Army.

As a boy, James Harrison Spencer had the best of health and enjoyed most thoroughly the sports of boyhood. Residing on his father's place in the country, and looking forward to commercial pursuits, in his boyhood when he was not at school he worked in

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Yours Truly
J. N. Spencer

his father's store and factory, and early became familiar with the business. He had private instructors to prepare him for college; and he attended for a time the Patrick Henry academy. He entered Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, but he did not complete the course of study for a degree. At the age of twenty, after a course of study at Bryant and Stratton's Business college, at Baltimore, Maryland, he was graduated from that institution, in 1878. While he has always been very fond of reading history, his especial study has been books on manufacturing and on commercial life.

In 1883, he began business life for himself as a merchant, in Martinsville, Virginia. In 1885 he began the manufacture of tobacco, at Martinsville; and since that time he has followed that business with ever increasing success.

On the 18th of April, 1894, he married Miss Mary Blanch Williamson, daughter of Captain James N. Williamson and Mary Holt Williamson, of Graham, North Carolina. They have had five children, four of whom are now (1907) living.

The activity of Mr. Spencer has not been limited to his own business. As a director and for some time vice-president of the Roanoke and Southern railroad, (now a division of the Norfolk and Western), as a member of the common council of the town of Martinsville for the last ten years; as president of the Farmers bank, of Martinsville, he has been identified with the business interests of many residents of the state. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Virginia Historical society. At Roanoke college he was a Phi Delta Theta. He is prominently identified with the work of the Democratic party, in Virginia, and for some years he was executive member for the Democratic party of the state of Virginia.

By religious convictions and associations he is connected with the Church of the Disciples.

To the young men of Virginia who would succeed in life, he commends: "Sound loyal character as a foundation; industry, and all the education they can acquire."

JOSEPH STEBBINS

STEBBINS, JOSEPH, merchant and banker, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, June 14, 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Grundy) Stebbins. His father was a merchant, and was a man of strict integrity and absolute truthfulness—one of the old school. From his mother, also, Mr. Stebbins imbibed lofty principles, her influence upon both his intellectual and his moral development being very great.

Mr. Stebbins' earliest American ancestor was Rowland Stebbins, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled at Northampton, Massachusetts. A distinguished member of the family was Colonel Joseph Stebbins, of the Continental army. Mr. Stebbins' maternal grandfather, George Grundy, served gallantly in the War of 1812, and was a member of the heroic band that won for Petersburg the sobriquet of the "Cockade City."

In boyhood and youth Mr. Stebbins' ambition was kindled by reading Smiles' "Self-Help" and Watts' "On the Improvement of the Mind." His education was received in private schools of Richmond, Virginia, but, owing to the death of his father, his education had to stop when he was thirteen years of age. At fourteen he entered life as salesman in a country store at Black Walnut, Virginia. At fifteen he was bereft of parents, brothers and sisters, and found himself almost alone in the world. This, with the fact that he bore his father's name, strongly impelled him to lead a useful and honorable life. In the country store referred to, he settled down to hard and earnest work, formed systematic business habits, and learned to do his duty day by day.

Mr. Stebbins has for many years engaged in the mercantile business at South Boston, Virginia. There he has won the respect and the confidence of his neighbors and associates. When the Bank of South Boston was organized, he was made one of its

Yours Truly
Joseph Dibblee

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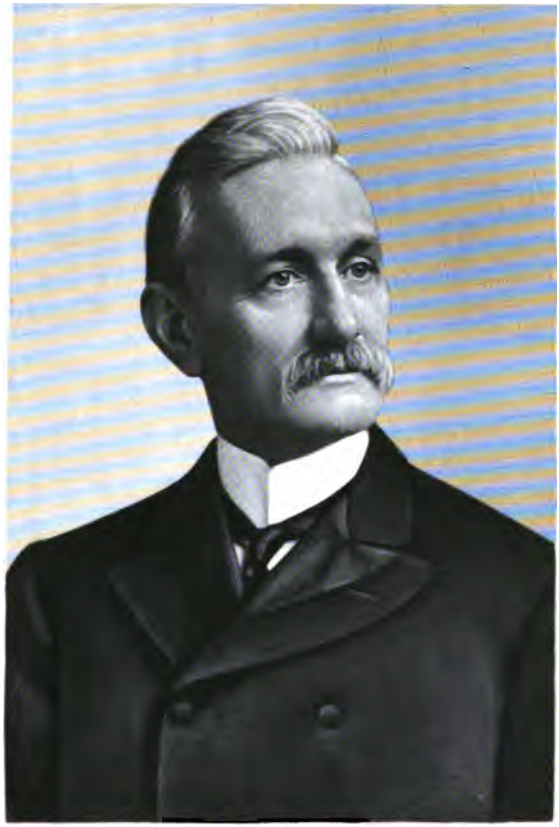
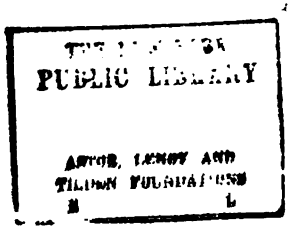


Yours Truly,
Joseph L. Stebbins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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

directors; later its president. Meantime his mercantile interests have greatly multiplied, and he is now president of the important wholesale dry-goods house of Stebbins, Lawson and Spraggins.

Mr. Stebbins served in the town council for some years. In 1901, he was elected to the Constitutional convention from Halifax county. He served on the committees on permanent organization, on county government, and on finance, taxation, and corporations. The last named enlisted his warmest interest and the record of the convention showed that he rendered valuable service to the state in drafting the taxation and corporation clauses of the new constitution. In fact, we make bold to say that Mr. Stebbins deserves no little of the credit for the creation of the corporation commission, one of the greatest additions to the fiscal and economic system of Virginia. On this subject, Mr. Stebbins was very zealous and enthusiastic, and his experience in mercantile matters added practical wisdom and suggestiveness to his enthusiasm.

Personally, Mr. Stebbins was one of the finest men of the Constitutional convention. His colleagues saw in him a man of spotless integrity, high ideals, and noble purpose. His address to the convention on the eve of its adjournment sounded like a voice from the great-past of Virginia, when all her sons were men of incorruptible integrity, and when money could not influence legislation.

Mr. Stebbins wished to study law. It is a good thing, however, for the commonwealth that some of her ablest sons enter mercantile and fiduciary departments of life. She needs brains and character in such pursuits. Prominent among the able and high-minded business men of Virginia stands the subject of this article. He has long since come to believe that his vocation was chosen for him. He believes, with "the Melancholy Dane," that

> "There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will."

When asked what advice he would give to young Americans desiring to win success, he replied: "Character is more than gold; religion is more than a system of morals—it is a life. Live righteously, think independently and act honestly." We

rejoice that men with such philosophy are sitting in our banks and guarding our property. We hope that they will long represent us in the halls of legislation and draft our constitutions.

Mr. Stebbins was married, July 24, 1872, to Willie S. Fourqurean. They have had four children, of whom two are now (1908) living.

The postoffice address of Mr. Stebbins is South Boston, Virginia. In that busy town he dispenses a cheerful hospitality to a large circle of friends and neighbors, who admire him for his business talents and for his sterling qualities.

WALTER HERRON TAYLOR

TAYLOR, WALTER HERRON, soldier, author, and financier, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, June 13, 1838. His parents were Walter Herron Taylor and Cornelia Wickham Taylor. His father was a man of sterling character, a successful merchant, public spirited, a devoted churchman and zealous of good works. The Taylor ancestry came from England to Virginia in earliest colonial days. The line is traced through: Sir George Yeardley, Argall Yeardley, Frances Yeardley to Adam Thoroughgood, Colonel John Thoroughgood, John Thoroughgood, Margaret to Thomas Walke, Margaret to John Calvert, Elizabeth to Richard Taylor, Walter Herron Taylor, Colonel Walter Herron Taylor.

The old Norfolk academy and the Virginia Military institute furnished Colonel Taylor his preparatory, collegiate and military training. There was nothing noteworthy in his school life except industry, which has been the dominant trait of his life. In this the boy was the man.

He began his active career in Norfolk in 1855, first as a railroad clerk, and then as a bank officer. Norfolk being one of the first cities to feel the shock of war in 1861, all business was at once paralyzed and young Taylor's brilliant business career was cut short. From the quiet and peace of a bank office he passed at once to the stirring scenes of the tented field. Into "the avocation of war" he flung himself with the characteristic ardor of the Southern youth. His gentle birth, courteous bearing, quick perceptions and military training attracted the attention of General Robert E. Lee, who called him at once as one of the most trusted of his personal staff. From 1861 to 1865, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Lee, and adjutant general of the army of Northern Virginia, and closed his service at the surrender with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Perhaps no man ever stood so near the great Southern commander, and knew so much of his inner life during those four years of the uneven conflict. It was a rare and coveted experience to be one of the intimate mili-

tary family of General Robert E. Lee. Out of his experience Colonel Taylor has written one of the great books of the war—"Four Years with General Lee." The matter of this book is first hand. The author waited long enough after the conflict for passions to cool, and for events to mellow in the soft light of a true historic perspective. This work of Colonel Taylor's will therefore remain as the book of last reference to verify facts.

Colonel Taylor returned to Norfolk, in 1865, and took up the broken threads of commercial life. Since that time he has been engaged with his usual success in mercantile pursuits. From 1869 to 1873, while the Conservatives were in the majority in the legislature, he participated in the turbulent scenes of reconstruction as a Conservative state senator. In this he did his state signal service. The most important legislation of that period, so far as Norfolk was concerned, was the consolidation of the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside, and Virginia and Tennessee railroads, making the present trunk line of the Norfolk and Western, Norfolk to Bristol. He was chairman of the senate committee on roads and internal navigation and led in the senate in the advocacy of General Mahone's scheme for consolidation. Since then, though often solicited, he has not been in public office except as commissioner of the sinking fund of the city, which position he has continuously held since 1882. For more than twenty years Colonel Taylor has been one of the most active and useful members of the board of directors of the Norfolk and Western railroad. His esteemed position in that directorate is not by virtue of his large stockholdings but because of his business sagacity. Colonel Taylor's life work, however, has been as the president of the Marine bank, of Norfolk. He took charge of this institution in 1877 when the stocks of all financial institutions in the South were below par. This stock is gilt-edged to-day and quoted at about three hundred. President Taylor may be classed as ultra conservative in banking circles, but his institution is solid, and safe beyond question, and the stock of the Marine bank is first. He gives his personal attention to every detail. Not a clerk in the establishment works harder than the president. Many have grown old in its service, and his kindness and consideration for his employees is tender and beautiful in practical consideration.

Colonel Taylor is the fiduciary of many trust funds, and estates placed in his hands by wills and by the direction of the courts. He is also one of the pioneers of building associations in this section, which have enabled many men of small means, and wage workers, to become owners of their homes. He has been a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church for many years. He is a Mason, and a gold Democrat.

On April 3, 1865, Colonel Taylor was married to Miss Elizabeth Selden Saunders. They have had eight children, all of whom are now living, and are successful and popular members of the professional, commercial and social circles of their native city. Colonel Taylor has a happy home where hospitality is genuine and generous without ostentation. He is the ideal Virginia gentleman of to-day, in whom are happily combined the best elements of both the old and new schools.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY TEBBS

TEBBS, RICHARD HENRY, lawyer, was born May 10, 1855, in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia. His father, Charles Binns Tebbs, lawyer, commonwealth's attorney for Loudoun county for many years and lieutenant colonel of the 8th Virginia regiment of infantry in the Civil war, was noted for courage and rectitude. His mother, H. Fanny (Cockerille) Tebbs, a refined and highly cultured woman, was a marked influence in his life. His ancestry is Scotch and French (Huguenot) on paternal, and English on maternal side: There have been many distinguished members of the family in America. He traces his right to membership in the Sons of the Revolution to no less than five persons.

He was reared in Leesburg, which has practically always been his home, though when young he spent several years in Louisiana. As boy and youth his physical condition was good and he took the average boy's active part in games and sports, and was noted for brightness and aptitude. He acquired his primary and preparatory education at the Leesburg academy, going thence to Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, for one year and then to the University of Virginia for two years, graduating in mathematics, Greek, Latin and French. In the fall after leaving college he began life on his own account as professor of Latin in the University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, and remained there one year. It was not his intention to make education his life-work, as he had decided when quite young to follow in the professional footsteps of his distinguished father. After returning to his native state, which he had never thought of leaving permanently, he returned to the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he took the law course in one year and was graduated B. L. in 1879. He was immediately admitted to the bar and began practice in his native town, where his ability, high social standing and personal popularity soon gave him a fine practice. While he was yet a young man he made a place for himself among the leaders of his profession, which he has retained throughout his successful career.

Yours truly,
Richard [illegible]

RICHARD HENRY TEBBS

TEBBS, RICHARD HENRY, lawyer, was born [illegible] in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, [illegible] Charles Binns Tebbs, lawyer, commonwealth's attorney for Loudoun county for many years and [illegible] Virginia regiment of infantry in the C[illegible] of courage and fortitude. His mother, H[illegible] Fenton, a refined and highly cultured wo[illegible] his life. His ancestry is Scotch an[illegible] paternal side, and English on maternal side. [illegible] distinguished members of the family in V[illegible] right to membership in the Sons of the Re[illegible] five persons.

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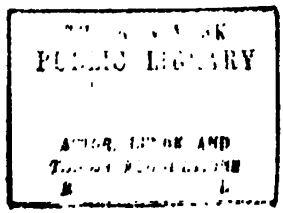
Yours truly
Rich. D. Tebbs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In 1885, he became judge of the Loudoun county court and served as such more than eighteen years, until the county courts passed out of existence, February 1, 1904, under the new state constitution. During his career on the bench he presided over the trial of many important cases and made a record that will compare favorably with that of any county judge in the state. There was only one way to win a case in his court, to have the law and the evidence on your side. His thorough knowledge of law and broad-minded views of justice and equity made reversals of his decisions by the higher courts " few and far between."

His private practice is and has always been of the best. He has never soiled his hands with a dirty case. He has been a contributor to the "Law Register" and other papers, and his writings have attracted the attention and received the favorable comment of the bar of the state. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek letter college fraternity. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church of which he is a member. In politics he is a Democrat. As a citizen he ranks with the leaders and he has always been an active participant in every movement for the betterment of his town, county or state.

On October 13, 1885, he married Lillian Lynch, daughter of Captain William B. Lynch, of Loudoun county, Virginia. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is, Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.

WILLIAM THOMAS TILLAR

[illegible] WILLIAM THOMAS, of Emporia, V[illegible] of the Ashby Cotton mills, treasurer [illegible]ma Cotton mills, treasurer of the Home [illegible] and in 1897 appointed by President M[illegible] Emporia, was born on the 20th of June, 1[illegible] [illegible] county, where he still resides.

[illegible], Benjamin D. Tillar, was the president [illegible] railway, and at the time of his de[illegible] a member of the Virginia legislature. He had r[illegible] local honors from his county; he was regarde[illegible] and active business man who became a railway; [illegible] and continued in that position until the time [illegible] age of thirty four. He had married Miss [illegible] daughter of Doctor Richard Jones, of Brunswick co[illegible] of the subject of this sketch. Through his m[illegible] traces his descent from the Sims and Drumgool[illegible] father's side he is descended from the Dupr[illegible]

William Thomas Tillar inherited an excellent constitu[illegible] and from his early boyhood showed himself strongly dr[illegible] toward a business training and business activity. He was [illegible] serious in his boyhood, and he early began to [illegible] his father in his business as president of a railway. His [illegible] hood was passed in his native town. He took an academic c[illegible] at schools; and not planning to take a professional cours[illegible] study, he went into business while quite young. He has al[illegible] had a marked taste for reading, however, and he keeps hims[illegible] touch with current events and with the best of current liter[illegible]

Leaving school in 1889, at the age of fifteen, to take a [illegible] tion in Norfolk with the Norfolk and Carolina railway. He [illegible] mained with that corporation until 1903, when he started a [illegible] ware business at Emporia. In 1906, this business having [illegible] increased in volume and importance, he incorporated the bu[illegible] of William T. Tillar as the "Tillar-Smith Hardware co[illegible] and relieving himself of much of the detail of the busines[illegible] enabled to devote himself to the cotton mills in which he [illegible] terested, and to other important business enterprises.

Yours truly
J. W. Tiffen

In speaking of his choice of a business life, he says that he was drawn toward it by his early love of commercial business, and by the training which he received even in early boyhood from his father. He adds: "The influence of home in my boyhood was always a restraint for good. My early companions were usually men older than myself, and I always preferred contact with older, settled men,—men of stability and character; and their companionship has had a marked influence over me."

In 1897, when but twenty-three years of age, he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of his native town. Beside directing the business of the Tillar-Smith Hardware company, of which he is president, he has done a successful business in real estate and he is the active financial man for several important corporations, acting as treasurer of the Ashby Cotton mills, treasurer of the Emporia Cotton mills, treasurer of the Home Investment company, and a director of the Greenville bank. He is also a director in several other corporations, and is connected with most of the leading enterprises of his town and county.

Mr. Tillar has interested himself in the militia of Virginia so far as to have served a year as captain of Company M, of Emporia, Virginia, at the time of its organization and for a year afterward, resigning that position when the company was well organized and on a solid basis.

He is a Mason. In his party relations, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, South. He has all his life been fond of all forms of out-of-door exercise, and he finds recreation also in travel.

On the 25th of April, 1894, he married Julia F. Bailey, daughter of Honorable David F. Bailey and Mrs. Eleanor Preston Bailey, of Bristol, Virginia. They have had five children, four of whom are now living (1908).

Mr. Tillar's advice to the young people of his state who are seeking true success in life is given in these words: "Have high, sound morals, strict integrity, good habits. Seek the good will and respect of older persons, and pay due regard to the opinions of older people. Live such a life and attend so closely to duty as to win the respect and admiration of those whose opinion you value. Build on sound principles, which in the end will win."

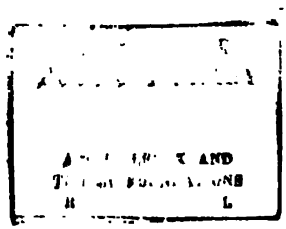
STONEWALL TOMPKINS

TOMPKINS, STONEWALL, educator, and [illegible] born near Scottsville, in Albemarle county, January 15, 1866. His father was C[illegible] Tompkins, who was a lawyer and farmer, and his [illegible] Peyton.

Mr. Tompkins' paternal ancestry is of English [illegible] "History of Albemarle County" gives as the first name in that county Giles Tompkins, who [illegible] on Ivy creek in 1765. "He died" says Mr. Woods, leaving at least three children, William, Elizabeth. William lived in the same neighborhood on an adjoining plantation. He died in 1824. His wife's name was [illegible] and his children were John, William; Elizabeth, Peter White; Catherine, the wife of James Minor; Ann, the wife of Thomas Staples; Edmund, Robert, Samuel was a physician, and practiced in the vicinity of Charlottesville, and afterwards near Scottsville. He married Sarah, sister of George Gilmer, and his children were Elizabeth, wife of J. Schuyler Moon; Jane, George, Junius, Samuel, Charles, Lucy and Catherine."

Mr. Tompkins lived during childhood in the country for about two years and a half, when he resided at Charlottesville, working for more than a year of that period, from April 1, 1876 to April 1, 1877, in a printing office. When in the country, he was strong and vigorous, and fond of out-door life; but he found the close confinement of the printing office, where he worked nine hours a day, and sometimes overtime, injurious to his health. His country experience of work included all kinds of farm labor; and the necessity for work prevented his going to school, until in 1879 he entered the Miller manual training school of Albemarle county. After graduating from the manual training school, he studied for a session in the engineering department of the University of Virginia. In 1886, he became superintendent of shops in the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Yours truly
Stonewall Tompkins



He has always been fond of machinery, and had the ambition to become an electrical engineer; and he got his start as a teacher in this line by his election to the superintendency of shops at the Miller school. From September 1, 1890 to July 1, 1891 he was instructor in mechanical engineering in the University of Virginia. From July 1, 1891 to July 1, 1897 he was general manager of the Charlottesville, Virginia, Electric Light and Gas company. From July, 1893 to July 1, 1897 he was professor of mechanical and electrical engineering at Clemson college, South Carolina. From July 1, 1897 to September 1, 1901 he was director of engineering and manual training in the Miller school; and during this period he again studied for the session of 1898-1899 in the engineering department of the University of Virginia. From September 1, 1901 to September 1, 1903 he practiced the profession of engineering in Houston, Texas. From September 1, 1903 to November 1, 1905 he was again director of engineering and manual training at the Miller school. From the last named date until September 1, 1906, he was the acting superintendent of the Miller school. Mr. Tompkins' work has been chiefly that of teaching in the line of shopwork and mechanical and electrical engineering; and secondly in the commercial practice of mechanical and electrical engineering.

He had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering by Clemson college, South Carolina, in 1900. In 1893 he was appointed one of the judges of award in the department of electricity of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, and served from July of that year until the work of the commission ended in 1894.

Mr. Tompkins has invented a water wheel governor, a transmission dynamometer, improvements in cotton-cleaning machinery, and an automatic gear cutter.

He is a member of the American society of mechanical engineers, of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the Franklin institute. He is a Mason, and has been treasurer, junior warden and senior warden of his lodge. He is a Democrat, and has never changed his party allegiance. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder.

On October 13, 1892, Mr. Tompkins married Josephine Hammond Vawter; and of their marriage have been born four children, of whom three are still (1907) living.

His address is Miller School, Albemarle County, Virginia.

Yours Truly
R. G. Turpin

...EN TURPIN

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Yours Truly,
R. G. Simpson

ROLAND GREEN TURPIN

TURPIN, ROLAND GREEN, farmer, stockman and legislator, was born December 15, 1844, in Big Island, Bedford county, Virginia. His father, Roland Green Turpin, farmer and school trustee, was noted for kindness and hospitality and success; his mother, Eliza (Wilson) Turpin, a refined and cultured woman of high character, was a strong and lasting influence on all sides of his life. His ancestry is English on the paternal side, and Scotch-Irish on the materal side. His great-grandfather Turpin emigrated from England, and settled in Chesterfield county, Virginia, about the middle of the eighteenth century; and his grandfather, Thomas Turpin, moved to Bedford county about the close of the War of the Revolution.

He was reared in the country; was healthy, sturdy and active, with a strong natural taste for farming and stock-raising and a thirst for knowledge of all sorts; did his share of work on the plantation, in the management of the stock, and in other labor, which developed his self-reliance and purposefulness. He had various difficulties in getting his education, the chief of which were due to the Civil war, which began while he was a student at the Blue Ridge academy. Though under the enlistment age, his parents had trouble in preventing his entering the Confederate army during the first year and a half of the war, so strongly was his patriotism stirred by the fighting. In 1863, he would no longer be kept back and enlisted in Company G, 2nd. Virginia regiment of cavalry, in which he served gallantly until the close of the war, participating in many of the most important cavalry movements.

A few weeks after the war ended he began farming and stock-raising on his own account, in Bedford county, and by hard work and careful and intelligent management, he attained a high degree of success. From the reconstruction period he has taken an active part in politics. He has always been a Democrat. His strong interest in the welfare of the county, and subsequently of the state, gave him his first strong impulse to strive for success

in life. He was deputy treasurer of the county in 1873-74; county supervisor from 1886 to 1895, and a member of the Virginia house of delegates 1895-1898 and 1901-1904. He made a most creditable record in the legislature. He was the pioneer advocate of legislation authorizing the employment of convicts on public roads, and was a member of the committee that perfected and reported the bill for the creation of the corporation commission under the new constitution and framed the laws for its regulation. He was made an honorary member of the Richmond chamber of commerce in 1896.

The books most helpful in fitting him for his career were history, especially as told in the lives of such men as Washington and Franklin. The three strongest influences in his life have been, in the order named; home, contact with public men, and private study. He advises young men to cultivate habits of sobriety, honesty, promptness and a strong desire to serve their generation. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a Mason, and is past master and warden of his lodge. His favorite recreation is horseback riding.

On February 27, 1884, he married Dora A. Lavell, daughter of A. Lavell of Rockbridge county. Six children have been born to them, two of whom, Mary E. and Ralph Essex, are now (1907) living.

His address is Big Island, Bedford County, Virginia.

WESLEY H. WALLACE

WALLACE, WESLEY H., son of John and Janet Johnson Wallace, was born November 9, 1868 in Jefferson county, New York. His earliest known ancestors in America were his grandfather Wallace, and his great-grandfather Johnson. These came from Belfast, Ireland, to Canada some time in the forties. The Johnson family located in Ogdensburg, New York; while Mr. Wallace, the grandfather, lived on the line separating New York from Canada. Both the maternal and paternal families were partly Scotch. The great-grandfather, James Wallace, was distinguished as an aggressive leader of the Orangemen society in Ireland.

Wesley Wallace's father was a farmer; he was very fond of reading and, especially, of history.

Like his father, Wesley Wallace was also very fond of history and literature in general. He was brought up in the country, where he enjoyed remarkably good health. So long as he remained at home he had to do farm work, and the memory of those early days of trial and discipline he still cherishes as one of his most valuable personal assets.

Unhappily for him his mother, from his earliest recollection, was a confirmed invalid, and hence was unable to bring to bear upon him the influence which she might otherwise have exerted. He accomplished much, nevertheless, in the way of reading. Before he was fourteen years of age he had read most of the works of Dickens and Scott; in addition, he had devoured "Wellington's Campaigns," a "History of the Holy Land," and a part of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." He had also familiarized himself with the writings of Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier. He eagerly absorbed all the different school histories and books of travel that came within his reach but he finds it difficult to specify the books which impressed him most.

Wesley Wallace attended the public rural schools of New York and Ontario. Beyond this his academic training came through home study and from private tutors. Thus he made the

acquaintance of the Latin classics and German, on which base his medical education was builded.

From 1896 to 1899 he attended the Medical college of Virginia, graduating from this institution in 1899 with the degree of M. D. During his summer vacations he continued his medical work in a charity hospital in New York.

The life of Dr. Wallace has not been unmarked by vicissitudes. He was but fourteen years of age when, as a cabin boy, he went to sea. At twenty he was the second officer of a large ship and at twenty-two he was a chief officer in the merchant service. In 1892 he left the sea. During recent years he has been a practicing physician. In his judgment the first strong impulse he received to make something of his life came from his youngest sister, who, through many years of her youth, believed in him and encouraged him by her stalwart faith and hope. His determination that this hope should not be disappointed went far to make of him a man. In addition to this he was, in the quiet of home, an earnest student; developing, through his obscure industry, habits of labor which have continued with him through life. In addition, he had been privileged to associate, in different parts of the world, with men of character and force, and these have left their impress upon him.

Dr. Wallace's positions have included those of health officer of Prince George county, and, from 1899 to 1901, physician to the county almshouse. In the line of his professional duties he has insisted upon the observance of the principles of public and private hygiene; he has also pressed for reform in the conditions at the poorhouse, which, prior to his intervention, were a disgrace to the community. In 1906 he traveled extensively in the West, did post-graduate work in Chicago, and in the fall of that year settled in Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Wallace has written several papers for medical publications; he has also busied himself with the attempt to work out a rational explanation of hypnotism. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Virginia State Medical society, an ex-president of the South Side Virginia Medical association, a member of the Kings County Medical society, and the New York State Medical association. In politics he has always been

a Republican. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He finds his principal amusements and recreation in swimming, boating, lawn tennis and horseback riding.

While his home studies have, unquestionably, proved of value to him, Dr. Wallace is convinced that he made a serious mistake in depending too exclusively upon such study; for, in so doing, he has missed the systematic training which might have been received in school or college, and thus has been led to waste much valuable time.

To the young, who may be helped by his life and experience, Dr. Wallace offers the following suggestions: "From my own experience, I would say to all, 'keep digging.' From a boy of fourteen I have never had a cent of money I have not earned, or a suit of clothes except such as were purchased with money I had earned. By my own efforts I earned and saved money enough to enable me to obtain a degree in one of the noblest of the professions."

On October 24, 1900, Dr. Wallace married Ida Darling, daughter of John and Janet Darling of Canada, formerly of Ayrshire, Scotland. Three children have been born of this marriage, two of whom still (1907) survive.

The address of Dr. Wallace is 176 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York.

THOMAS LEONARD WATSON

WATSON, THOMAS LEONARD, Ph. D., professor of economic geology in the University of Virginia, practical geologist, and author of numerous State Survey reports on economic geology, and of some fifty other papers on geological subjects, was born at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on September 5, 1871. His father, Fletcher B. Watson, lawyer and educator, was the district superintendent of schools for Pittsylvania county. His mother, Mrs. Pattie B. (Tredway) Watson, was as deeply and actively interested in the education of her son at home and in school, as was his father. His family on both sides are descended from Scotch-English ancestry and have been identified with the life of Virginia since the early part of the eighteenth century.

His early life was passed in a village. He was educated in the public schools of Chatham, Virginia. Throughout his boyhood he was fond of out-of-door exercise, and perhaps by reason of this he had good health during his boyhood and youth. Always deeply interested in the phenomena of nature, and fond of nature studies, he was led by this early interest in the natural history of the world about him to choose the profession of geologist. In September, 1886, he became a student at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, (now the Virginia Polytechnic institute, in which he held a professorship from July 1904 to July 1907). He was graduated with the degree of B. Sc. in 1890; and he received the degree of Master of Science from the same institution in 1893, after he had passed a part of the academic year 1891 and the summer as a graduate student at the University of Virginia. He held a fellowship in geology at Cornell university at Ithaca, New York, in 1896 and 1897; and he received from Cornell the degree of Ph. D., on the completion of an advanced course of post-graduate study in geology and allied subjects at that university, in June, 1897.

The very nature of his chosen profession renders it an advantage to the geologist that as a student of the present condition

Very truly yours,
Thomas L. [illegible]

THOMAS LEONARD W .

WATSON, THOMAS LEONARD [illegible] economic geology in the Univers[illegible] final geologist, and author of [illegible] economic geology, and of some [illegible] was born at Chatham, [illegible] September 5, 1871. His father, [illegible] instructor, was the district superi[illegible] county. His mother, Mrs. Patti[illegible] deeply and actively interested in [illegible] read in school, as was his father. [illegible] ancestors descended from Scotch-English ance[illegible] identified with the life of Virginia since the [illegible] century.

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The very nature of his chosen profession render[illegible] tage to the geologist that as a student of the pre[illegible]

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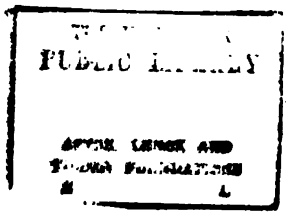
Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours.
Thomas E. Watson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and the history of the earth's crust, his professional work should take him to different places and should render him familiar with different geologic formations as they can be studied in different parts of his own and other countries. The many positions to which Dr. Watson has been appointed and in which he has served effectively have given to him, through the faithful discharge of his duties in these successive places, a breadth of outlook and a fullness of equipment of his chosen work which cannot be secured without wide travel, and investigation and study in different places.

From 1891 to 1895 he acted as geologist and instructor in geology and mineralogy at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college. After receiving his doctor's degree at Cornell, he was made assistant geologist in the State Geological Survey of Indiana (1897), and from 1897 to 1898 he was a research worker in geology at the United States National Museum, at Washington, District of Columbia. For three years from 1898 to 1901 he was assistant state geologist for the state of Georgia, and during these years of service he laid the foundation for those reports on the granites and gneisses, and on the banxite deposits, and ocher deposits of Georgia which were published in 1902, 1904, and 1907. For the next three years, from September, 1901 to 1904, Dr. Watson was professor of geology at Dension university, Granville, Ohio. In July, 1904, he assumed the duties of professor of geology at his alma mater, now known as the Virginia Polytechnic institute; and in August of the same year he was appointed geologist-in-charge of the Geological Survey of Virginia which was under the control of the Virginia Polytechnic institute and the State Board of Agriculture. He has served as field assistant on the United States Geological Survey, as assistant geologist in the North Carolina Geological Survey (1903); and in 1896 he was a member of the Cornell university party of geologists on the sixth Peary Expedition to Greenland, for research work in glacial geology. In March, 1907, Dr. Watson was elected professor of economic geology in the University of Virginia.

Besides the reports on the State Geological Survey of Georgia already referred to and of North Carolina and Virginia, Dr. Wat-

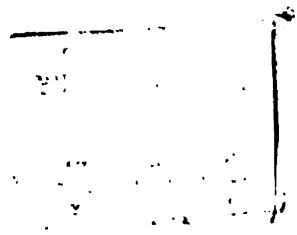
son is the author of some fifty papers and reports on geology which have been published in the various geological journals in America and the State Geological Surveys of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia and the United States Geological Survey. These papers and reports, in addition to their value as investigations in the science of geology, have contained investigations in numerous subjects connected with the economics of geology. Many of them have been especially designed to further the material interests, the manufacturing processes and the commercial prosperity of the states where these investigations have been conducted.

Dr. Watson is a member of the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi, ("A" chapter, Cornell university); he is also a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a member of the Greek Letter College fraternity, Kappa Sigma. He is a Mason.

In his political affiliations, he is connected with the Democratic party. By religious convictions and preference, he is a member of the Baptist church. He has found his recreation, relaxation from severe study, and most profitable and pleasant amusement, in traveling.

On February 8, 1899, Dr. Watson was married to Adelaide Stephenson, of Atlanta, Georgia. They have had four children, three of whom are living in 1907. A sketch of Dr. Watson's life and scientific work is to be found in Volume IV. of "Who's Who in America," and in "American Men of Science."

His address is Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia.



Yours truly,
J. Edlest

...AR WEST

Yours truly,
J. E. Ulrich

JUNIUS EDGAR WEST

WEST, JUNIUS EDGAR, of Suffolk, Nansemond county, Virginia, head of the large insurance agency firm of West and Withers, president of the Interstate Fire Insurance company of Suffolk, and from 1902 to December, 1906, half-owner and one of the editors of the "Suffolk Herald," was born near Waverly in Sussex county, Virginia, on the 12th of July, 1866. His father, Henry Thomas West, was a farmer, school trustee, and member of the county school board—a man of remarkable West and Withers, president of the Interstate Fire Insurance company of Suffolk, and from 1902 to December, 1906, half-owner and one of the editors of the "Suffolk Herald," was born near Waverly in Sussex county, Virginia, on the 12th of July, 1866. His father, Henry Thomas West, was a farmer, school trustee, and member of the county school board—a man of remarkable energy, of unflagging interest in the work of public education, and a leader in the Sunday school and church work of his locality, and most warmly interested in both the secular and religious education of his children and of the young people of his section.

The ancestors of the family came from England and were prominent among the early settlers in Virginia in colonial days.

Passing his boyhood in the country, fond of books and music, and from his earliest years taking a marked interest in local and state politics, by a lameness which troubled him from the time he was two years old until he was twelve he was shut out from many of the sports of boyhood and was prevented from doing as much of manual labor as was expected and required of his brothers. After studying at public and preparatory schools (from 1880 to 1882 at the Suffolk Collegiate institute, Suffolk, Virginia), he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina; but poor health compelled him to withdraw in the spring of 1884, his sophomore year. He became a student of law at the Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, in the spring of 1887 and graduated in constitutional and international law. In the fall of 1887 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia; but after a short time poor health compelled him to discontinue his work there.

During his earlier years, and throughout the years of his

study at college and university, his favorite lines of reading were biography, political economy, constitutional law and the history of American politics.

When he was but eighteen years old he began to teach in a public school in Sussex county, Virginia; but lack of good health which had compelled him to discontinue his law studies, rendered it impracticable for him to discharge the duties of a teacher where absolutely regular hours and unfailing punctuality were demanded. This led him to choose the business of fire insurance for which he has since proved himself to be exceptionally adapted, and in which he has won a prominent place.

In January, 1889, he began a general insurance business at Waverly, under the firm name of J. F. West and Brother. In October, 1890, he removed to Suffolk and established the insurance firm of Harper and West, which later became the firm of West and Withers, now one of the most important insurance agencies of the state. In May, 1906, Colonel West became president of the Interstate Fire Insurance company. He was a member and president of the town council of Suffolk from July, 1897, to July, 1899. He was appointed superintendent of schools for Sussex county, Virginia; entering upon the duties of the office in July, 1899, and resigning when he removed to Suffolk in October, 1890. Since February 1, 1906, Colonel West has been a member of the staff of Governor Claude A. Swanson.

By his political convictions he is allied with the Democratic party, and he has served for four years as chairman of the executive committee for Nansemond county. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Democratic nominating convention at Chicago. He has repeatedly been the delegate of his party to county and state conventions, and has contributed to the press of his state articles earnestly opposing the election of United States senators by the people.

On the 17th of February, 1903, Colonel West married Miss Olive Margaret Beale, daughter of the Reverend E. W. Beale, a minister of the Christian church, and granddaughter of Honorable Chesley Faucett, of Alamance county, North Carolina.

The "Christian Sun," published at Elon college, North Carolina, in its issue for November 20, 1901, spoke in the highest terms of the usefulness of Colonel West to his denomination, of

his earnest participation in the campaign for the Twentieth Century fund for Elon college, and of his generous gifts to the home missions of his church.

Colonel West's name was prominently mentioned for the position of state senator, early in 1907; but he refused to allow his friends to use his name as that of a candidate for the position. The comments of the local paper at the time showed the high esteem in which Colonel West is held by the people of his county.

Deeply interested in all that makes for the welfare of his community and the uplifting of mankind, Colonel West is not only active in the affairs of his own church but is now chairman of the committee to solicit funds for securing a building for the Young Men's Christian association in his town.

While he has been successful as a teacher, and as a superintendent of schools, and has won for himself a name as one of the editors of the "Suffolk Herald," he has made the main business of his life the effort to master insurance in all its branches, from the standpoint of the local agency. His efforts to do this had so far succeeded as to give him an excellent reputation throughout his state and beyond its limits, when the capitalists of Suffolk invited him, in 1906, to accept the presidency of the Interstate Fire Insurance company; and in the management of this corporation his knowledge of the fire insurance business and his personal energy and activity will find full scope.

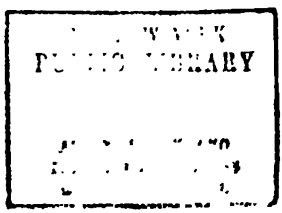
Colonel West is a Mason, a Mystic Shriner, an Odd Fellow, and an Elk; and has held prominent positions in the lodges of these orders. His religious convictions led him to unite himself early with the Christian church; and he has an active part in all its denominational work. He is a trustee of Elon college, North Carolina. He finds his favorite exercise in walking and driving.

To the young people of his state, he commends that "exemplary Christian character which includes love for one's fellowmen and devotion to the cause of Christ; entire abstinence from the use of intoxicants and tobacco; faithfulness to business, fidelity to the interest of your employer, and proper consideration for those whom you may employ; and the strictest intergity, with a high sense of personal honor."

The address of Colonel West is Suffolk, Virginia.

GABRIEL COLVIN WHARTON

WHARTON, GABRIEL COLVIN, was born in the county of Culpeper, Virginia, July 23, 1824, and his parents were John Wharton and Eliza Hansbrough Colvin. The emigrant Wharton is said to have come from Westmoreland county, England, and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, at a very early date. When a portion of Westmoreland county was added to King George county, the Whartons seem to have resided in King George, where there are many wills and deeds of the family on record in the clerk's office. Samuel Wharton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of the American Revolution and was wounded and made a cripple for life on October 17, 1781, in the last attack at Yorktown. His son, John Wharton, was a farmer of Culpeper county, noted for his high integrity and strict attention to business. His grandson, the subject of this sketch, was a strong healthy boy of the country, who loved the sports of the field and the chase and entertained the old English weakness for fox hunting. He had a watchful mother who influenced him for good, and when not at school he had to do light work about the house and on the farm. He received his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life from the stimulating example of his grandfather, the old Revolutionery hero. He attended Blunt Hill academy near Culpeper court-house and Warren Green academy in Warrenton. He finally entered the Virginia Military institute, whence he was graduated July 4, 1847. After graduation he taught school for one year, and then began the active work of an engineer, being guided to this choice of a profession by his own natural inclinations. For a time he was engaged in making military roads for the government in the far West, and for four years was inspector of the general land office of the Western states. When the War between the States broke out, he entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of engineers about May 4, 1861, and in July, 1861, he was elected major of the 45th regiment of infantry. A month later he became colonel of the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51st regiment, which he led through the western Virginia campaign under General Floyd during the summer and fall of 1861. He accompanied Floyd to Kentucky early in 1862, fought at Fort Donelson, and escaped with his regiment when the fort was surrendered. He then returned to Virginia, where he was employed in the Kanawha valley and Southwest Virginia and defeated a Federal regiment at Pensacola, May 17, 1862. When General Sam Jones was ordered in July to send soldiers to Lee's army, Wharton was detached and Jones sent word to Lee: "He is an admirable officer, has commanded a brigade for eighteen months. Let him command my troops until I come." He was stationed at Winchester and was temporarily in charge of the valley district. He was soon afterwards promoted brigadier-general and in August, 1863, he was returned to his former station on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Later, he was transferred to General Longstreet's command in East Tennessee until April, 1864, when he was ordered to report to General Breckinridge. In command of his brigade of veterans he took a conspicuous part in the defeat of Sigel at New Market, and served with honor in the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor. Returning toward the southwest for the defence of Lynchburg, he took part in the pursuit of Hunter down the valley and the expedition through Maryland to Washington. During the Shenandoah campaign he commanded a division comprising the infantry brigades of the old army of Western Virginia. After suffering severely during the Valley battles of 1864, the division was badly cut up in the fight at Waynesboro, March 2, 1865.

After the surrender of the Southern armies General Wharton settled at Radford, in Montgomery county, and assisted in placing war trodden Virginia on her feet again. He served for six years in the legislature of Virginia and while a member secured the location of the Virginia Agricultural college, now the Virginia Polytechnic institute, at Blacksburg, in Montgomery county. He also secured during his service the passage of an act granting a charter for the New River railroad, which has opened up the coal fields of the Pocahontas section.

On May 14, 1863, he married Ann R. Radford. They had one son who is now living.

In 1847 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and was worshipful master ten terms and of four different lodges. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion he belonged to the Episcopal church.

As General Wharton was too old to serve in the Spanish-American war, his son represented him and became captain of the 10th United States volunteer infantry.

General Wharton died on May 11, 1906, and was buried in his Confederate uniform, with the battle flag under which he had fought wrapped about him. Some of his old troops to whom "old Gabe," as he was affectionately termed, was a hero to the last, attended; and the exercises were conducted by the Confederate veterans, assisted by the Masons. The Virginia Polytechnic institute sent a guard of honor, and all places of business, even the saloons, were closed. The colored people in mass meeting passed resolutions of regret, and thousands followed the remains to their resting place.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE

WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, April 6, 1849, and his parents were William White and Henrietta Kemp (Turner) White, of King William county, Virginia, representatives of old Virginia families settled at an early date in this country. His grandfather, William White, served with distinction in the War of 1812, and his father, Dr. William White, was a member of the secession convention of 1861, and colonel of the 14th regiment of Virginia infantry, which was a portion of Pickett's division in Lee's army in 1861-1865. The marked characteristics of Colonel White were energy, unselfish assertion, consideration for others, cheerful temperament and masterful ways generally.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Norfolk county, and as a boy and youth, was tall and slim, and fond of hunting, fishing and riding. He was educated in the private schools of Norfolk county and of Richmond, Virginia, from which he went to Randolph-Macon college and to the Virginia Military institute, where he was a member of the celebrated cadet batallion that distinguished itself at the battle of New Market. After the war was over he decided to become a lawyer, but as his father's estate was destroyed by the war he was forced to borrow the money necessary to attend the university. He took but a part of the law course and left then after one year in the summer of 1867, and began the practice of law in Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1870, he became commonwealth's attorney of Norfolk county, and opened an office in Norfolk, Virginia. Shortly thereafter he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the city of Norfolk, and served in that capacity for several terms. In 1873 he was a member of the firm of White and Garnett, his partner being Judge Theodore S. Garnett. This partnership continued for more than twenty years.

In 1900 Mr. White was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia. He then became a member of the firm of White, Tunstall and Thom which was for

some years one of the leading law firms of the South. It dissolved in consequence of the acceptance by Mr. Thom of the general counselship for the Southern Railway company, at Washington, District of Columbia. The firm then became known as White, Tunstall and Willcox.

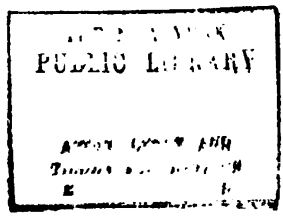
He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar association and the Virginia State Bar association. He was for a number of years a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, and is now, and has been for some years, a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. He is at present president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad and of the Washington and Southern Railway company.

Asked to state the reason of his choice of law as a profession, Mr. White declares that he was actuated partly by inclination, but principally by the necessity to enter some pursuit that did not require cash. Beyond the influence and care of loving parents, a mother of unusual ability, and "the spur of necessity" little else, he says, has shaped his course in life. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, but, because of his currency views, he declined to vote for William J. Bryan for president. His success has resulted from practicing the advice which he gives to young men: "Select a congenial occupation, work incessantly, and throw your heart in the work to lighten and give tonic effect to it."

He is a member of the college fraternity of Delta Psi, and of the Virginia club of Norfolk city, and the Lotos club, of New York city.

On November 4, 1869, he married Lucy Landon Carter Minor, by whom he has two children: Eloise Isabelle, the wife of O. G. Hinton, Esq., of Petersburg, Virginia, and Dr. W. H. Landon White, of the University of Virginia. His second wife was Miss Emma Gray, of Richmond, Virginia, whom he married on March 10, 1880, and by whom he has two children: William H. White, Jr., a graduate in law of the University of Virginia, and Emma Gray White.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.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Yours Truly
J. A. Wilkinson

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Yours Truly
L. A. Wilkinson

JAMES ANDERSON WILKINSON

WILKINSON, JAMES ANDERSON, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber, and sole owner of one of the largest export and domestic hardwood lumber industries in the South, residing at Bristol, Washington county, Virginia, was born in Carroll county, Virginia, on the 20th of April, 1863. His father, Thomas Wilkinson, was a captain in the Civil war, a man of energy, with a natural aptitude for mechanics, and possessed of marked skill and executive ability in managing labor and conducting public works. His mother was Polly Ann (Alley) Wilkinson of Virginia. The family trace their descent from Laurence Wilkinson, who came from England in 1852, settling in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a descendant of Lancelot Wilkinson, of Durham, England. William Wilkinson, the grandfather of James Anderson Wilkinson, lived near Richmond, Virginia, and represented his district in the state legislature in 1840.

Born in the country, he had a healthy and happy boyhood; and when still very young, he took the keenest interest in planning and building toy machinery, and in taking to pieces and reconstructing all machines on which he could lay his hands. He was early taught to work; and from the age of fifteen until he was twenty-one he did a man's work for his father, in the iron and lumber business, driving a yoke of cattle, hauling and working in the coaling grounds, making charcoal; and later he served as foreman in his father's business, at the same time doing much hard work himself. His opportunities for securing an education were limited, and to enjoy even these opportunities he had to surmount many difficulties. Aside from country schools near his home in his boyhood, he was able to attend the Asbury high school, in Wythe county, Virginia, for two years, and his expenses during these years he paid for, a year or two later, by savings from the money which he earned. Busily as he was engaged in home labor during most of the years of his youth, he had a keen appreciation of the importance of a thorough education; and he

studied regularly and severely, "when he could command the time to attend school." When he did attend school in his early years, he had to walk four miles to and from school, and could attend but four months of the year.

In 1884, at the age of twenty-one, he began business life at Hillsville, Virginia, as a sawyer and general manager for his uncle, Stephen Wilkinson. In 1886 and 1887, he was general manager of lumber camps for Captain Hale, of Syracuse, New York, who was operating a lumber business in the mountains of Virginia, with headquarters at Meadow View, Washington county. He served in the same capacity with J. J. Giesler, at Meadow View, in 1888. In 1892 he became manager of a lumber business for J. W. Pendleton, of Chilhowie, Virginia. In the following year he purchased this business with money which had been earned by his own efforts and he established a mill and yards at Meadow View, Virginia. In the spring of 1903 he removed to Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia, in order to secure more ample facilities for his growing business.

After he became an independent manufacturer and dealer in lumber, his enterprise and business capacity were shown in the rapid growth of his business. He has not allowed himself to be discouraged when he has met with serious losses by fire. On the 15th of March, 1906, his yards and mills, representing one of the largest industries in Bristol, were destroyed by fire. He very soon rebuilt the mills and reëstablished the business on a larger scale. A few years since he bought out the entire holdings both in timber and lumber of the Deep Water Lumber company, of Bluefield, West Virginia, merging that business with his own. He has visited Europe to investigate the manufacture and sale of lumber in England and other countries, and has secured considerable contracts abroad. At one time, in North Carolina, he made a purchase of some seventeen million feet of lumber, largely oak and poplar, at a total cost of nearly a half million dollars. When his mill and yards were reëstablished in Bristol the satisfaction through the state and the congratulations of the board of trade were exceptional in their unanimity and heartiness. For his exhibit of white oak and poplar lumber at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907, Mr. Wilkinson was awarded a gold medal.

Yours, faithfully
T. V. L. Williams.

CHARLES URQUHART WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, CHARLES URQUHART, was born at Montrose, Henrico county, December 27, 1840, and his parents were Charles Bruce Williams and Ann Mercer Hackley. His ancestry goes back to early settlers in Virginia, and includes many prominent names—such as Philip Pendleton of Caroline county, William Williams, Edward Duncanson and James Hackley of Culpeper county; and James Bruce and George Stubblefield of King George county. His father, Charles Bruce Williams, was an editor and farmer, distinguished for his self control and repose of mind and manner.

The subject of this sketch passed the years from 1850 to 1855 at school in Richmond. Then for nearly two years he was at school in Culpeper county, attending for one session the school of Mr. David Turner. He was then engaged for a year in the mercantile business. Though urged by his relatives to seek the ministry, he had a natural desire for the law, and in October, 1860, he attended the law school at the University of Virginia, but left the following April for the Confederate States army without graduation. During the war he served for nearly a year as a private in the Richmond Howitzers, and afterwards as lieutenant and drill master. When the army left the vicinity of Richmond, Mr. Williams accompanied Brigadier General D. R. Jones (who had been appointed, but not at that time confirmed, a major-general) as volunteer aide-de-camp. In every engagement with the enemy, from Rappahannock to Sharpsburg, he rendered valuable and efficient service, acting as an assistant chief of artillery. After the death of General D. R. Jones, in July, 1863, till the close of the war, Lieutenant Williams was on the staff of General M. D. Corse, first as aide-de-camp and subsequently as assistant adjutant and inspector-general.

At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar in Richmond, in October, 1865, and since that time has been in constant practice. He served one term in the Virginia legislature, 1875-1877, and has been a member of both branches of the Richmond

Yours truly
T. V. Williams

CHARLES URQUHART WILI

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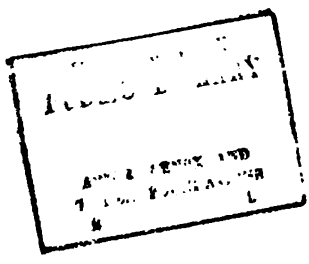


city council. He is also affiliated with various clubs and societies—being a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, ex-president of the Westmoreland club, and of the Sons of the American Revolution; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, past commander of R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans No. 1, and is a member of the Society of Foreign Wars.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat, though he did not vote for William Jennings Bryan when nominated on a free silver platform.

On August 27, 1867, he married Alice Davenport. They have had five children, of whom three are now (1907) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

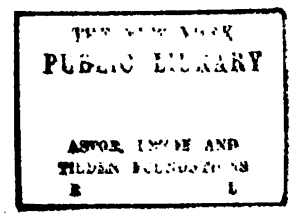
EDWARD VICTOR WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, EDWARD VICTOR, manager of the Allen and Ginter branch of the American Tobacco company of Richmond, Virginia, was born in the city of Richmond, February 6, 1864, his parents being John H. and Elizabeth Victoria Williams.

At the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch, John H. Williams was a prominent and successful merchant. In his early youth, during the gold craze of 1849, he went to California, making the six month's trip around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel. He established himself in San Francisco, and finally became a member of the well-known firm of W. T. Coleman and Company, of San Francisco and New York. He amassed a considerable fortune and returned to his home. Though at the time of the Civil war he lost heavily by real estate investments, he later became a member successively of the prosperous firms of Harvey, Armistead and Williams; Harvey and Williams, and John H. Williams and Company.

The mother of Edward Victor Williams is the daughter of Hiram Moore Smith of Richmond, Virginia, a well-known manufacturer and inventer, to whom the South is indebted for many of the agricultural implements in use to this day. Reared in an atmosphere of wealth and culture, educated in the famous Emma Willard seminary of Troy, New York, Mrs. Williams is a woman of great strength of character and personal attractions, who has given to her children high ideals and an example of great courage under the stern fire of adversity.

Edward Victor Williams, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of three sons. His boyhood was passed in Richmond, and his education was chiefly obtained at McGuire's school of that city. When he was about fifteen years of age, his school days were cut short by financial reverses that came to his father, and he was obliged to go to work. Through the influence of Major Lewis Ginter he entered the service of the then small firm of John F. Allen and Company as an office boy, on barely a living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salary, upon which he lived however, being possessed of no other means. It was during this period of his life that the beautiful influence of his mother made itself felt in his career and did much to mold his character.

He went to his work with the firm determination to make himself of some use in the world, and to restore to his family the position which they had enjoyed.

To do this however required hard work, and feeling the effects of his interrupted education, Mr. Williams attended night school for three years, probably avoiding by his extra work the contracting of bad habits and extravagant tastes. At this time Mr. Williams was also a member of the Alpha Literary society, an organization of the young men of the city who had been denied a college education, and from whose membership many prominent men have sprung.

Mr. Williams after entering the employ of the firm of John F. Allen and Company has remained with them twenty seven years, rising from office boy to manager of the present business, through the following changes; John F. Allen and Company; Allen and Ginter; Allen and Ginter, Incorporated, until 1890 when the business was absorbed by the American Tobacco company.

His success in life has been largely due to his friend and employer, the late Major Lewis Ginter, who, while exacting in his demands during business hours, was a true friend and adviser in many hours of trial, and it was always Mr. Williams' delight and pleasure to spend as much time as possible in the company of Major Ginter and his genial friends.

From his boyhood, he has been exceptionally fond of history and the biographies of prominent men. He has served for eight years in the State Volunteer militia. In his political relations, Mr. Williams is identified with the Democratic party, although he voted against the Bryan free-silver platform and nominees.

By religious conviction and training, Mr. Williams is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church.

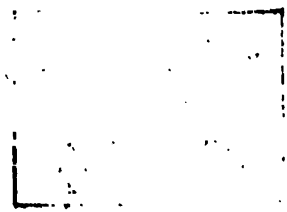
He has great faith in the advantage to a man, physically and mentally, of exercise which keeps one in the open air. Walking is his favorite form of exercise. To the young people of Vir-

ginia he offers these suggestions: "Make up your mind to be successful. Do thoroughly everything which you undertake. Give particular care to the little details of your life and your work. Choose carefully your associates, and try to learn something from everyone with whom you come in contact, and above all avoid cultivating extravagant habits and tastes."

He is a member of the Commonwealth, Lakeside and Hermitage clubs, and secretary and treasurer of the Richmond Automobile association.

On the 23rd. of April, 1907, Mr. Williams married Miss Kate Burwell Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Williams, of Orange, Virginia.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.



Very truly Yours,
J. E. Williams.

JOHN EDWARD WILLIAMS

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Very Truly Yours
J. E. Williams

JOHN EDWARD WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, JOHN EDWARD, Ph. D., since 1903 professor of mathematics at the Virginia Polytechnic institute, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, on the 17th of September, 1867.

His father, Albert Henry Williams, was a farmer whose grandfather, John Williams, came from Wales to Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His mother was Mrs. Matilda Ann (Berkeley) Williams.

Born in the country, and living upon a farm, he was early trained in farm work, and in his boyhood he felt the keen delight of hunting, and enjoyed all athletic sports. He earned a part of the money to pay his way through his college course at Hampden-Sidney college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A., in 1892. In that same year he became principle of the public school in Boydton, Virginia. These two earliest years of his work in teaching made for him an enviable reputation as a teacher, and many friends. After spending a year in charge of the public schools of Roanoke, Virginia, he returned in 1895 to take charge of a private school at Boydton. He entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1896, to pursue advanced work in mathematics, and in 1897 he was appointed a licentiate in mathematics at the university, especially authorized by the university authorities to coach students and to teach mathematics. While a student at this university he was awarded the John Y. Mason fellowship two years in succession. For six years he maintained classes in mathematics at the university which seem to have been quite exceptional in the breadth and thoroughness of the work done and in the uniform success with which Mr. Williams qualified his students for advanced work and for success in examination. In 1899 Mr. Williams received the degrees of M. A., and Ph. D. from the University of Virginia, upon the completion of a prolonged course of study, with mathematics as his major subject, and physics and astronomy as his minor electives. He also took a large part of the engineering

course at the University of Virginia without seeking or receiving a degree for this special work.

In 1903, when the Virginia Polytechnic institute was about to establish an additional professorship in mathematics, members of the faculty of the University of Virginia nominated Doctor John Edward Williams for the new professorship, in letters which were exceptional in their terms of commendation. A gentleman of the very highest character, of untiring energy, and a mathematician of extraordinary ability, Professor Williams is doing his work successfully. As a coach, he taught all classes of men on all subjects in mathematics, from algebra to calculus.

Since 1903, Doctor Williams has discharged the duty of professor of mathematics in the Virginia Polytechnic institute.

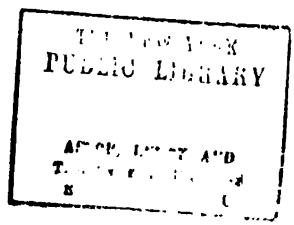
Doctor Williams has not as yet published any books of his own. In the preface to Professor Echol's Calculus, his assistance is acknowledged; and he prepared for the press a new edition of "Patton's Foundations"—a text-book in engineering applied to the construction of all kinds of foundations.

On the 28th of August, 1905, Doctor Williams married Miss Sallie Taylor Patton. They have had one child, who is living in 1907.

Doctor Williams while at the University of Virginia was a member of the O. F. C. society and of the Lambda Pi fraternity. He was also a member of the Philosophical society. He is a member of the American Mathematical society. By political preference and party affiliation, he is a Democrat.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Those who are familiar with his work as an instructor credit him with having exerted an influence for good to an unusual degree upon the boys and young men who have come under his instruction.

Doctor Williams' address is the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.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Yours Very Truly
W. B. Wilson

WILLIAM [illegible]

James Kay Cook
MD Milan

WILLIAM BISHOP WILSON

WILSON, WILLIAM BISHOP, since 1891 a resident of Cape Charles, Virginia; an active member of the Cape Charles Ice and Lumber company, proprietor of a department store, and organizer and president of the Farmers and Merchants bank, in the town of Cape Charles, was born in Northampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of January, 1847. His father, James Bishop Wilson, was a farmer, honorable and upright, respected for his integrity, his straightforward dealings, and his high conception of the duty of self-control and obedience to law. His mother was Mrs. Annie Hunt (Brickhouse), daughter of Thomas and Nancy Brickhouse, of Northampton county, Virginia.

His early boyhood was passed on a farm; and among his earliest recollections are the feeling of interest and fondness with which he began to care for the live stock on the farm. It was a part of his home education that he should discharge certain daily duties in connection with the farm work and the home life; and he early learned how to work with his hands, and how to share in and direct the work of others. This led to his becoming a farmer and the overseer of his father's farm, while still very young. He attended the rural public schools until the troubled times of the Civil war broke up their regular sessions. His circumstances did not permit him to enjoy the advantages of a college education; but for a year he attended the Margaret academy, in Accomac county.

In 1870 he rented a farm, and in the same year he bought a small general store at Bay View, Northampton county, Virginia, continuing together the business of farming and general merchandising. But he had early felt an ambition to get in touch with larger numbers of men, and to do his full share of the world's work among men of affairs. After some years of residence at Bay View he started business at Sunnyside (now known as Cheriton). In 1890 he began business at Cape Charles, Virginia, where he has since resided. Beside the lines of business

enterprises which are recounted in the first sentence of this sketch, Mr. Wilson has been for years one of the managers of the large estate of W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pennsylvania, the property lying in Northampton county. In addition to his department store and his active interest in the business of the Ice and Lumber company, he has given his time and attention to the organizing of the Farmers and Merchants bank, of Cape Charles, Virginia, of which he was elected president in 1907, at its organization.

Mr. Wilson has never cared to connect himself with clubs or social organizations, but has been a member of the Northampton lodge, number 234, of Masons, since his early manhood, and he served for some time as master of the lodge.

By political conviction and party preference he is a Democrat; nor has he ever departed from his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that party. Although he is not a member of any church, he has always attended and contributed to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the places where he has resided.

On the 14th of November, 1871, Mr. Wilson married Miss Sallie Fisher Nottingham. Some time after her death, he married, on August 5, 1902, Miss Jennie S. Ames. By his first wife he had ten children, eight of whom are living in 1907.

Mr. Wilson has always found pleasure and recreation in supervising the work and management of one or more farms. Since his boyhood, he has been fond, too, of well-bred and speedy horses; and of driving about the country and over his farms, giving some supervising attention to the rearing of poultry and of live-stock, and making himself familiar enough with all the animals on his farms "to keep on good terms with the inhabitants of the barnyard." The various important business enterprises in which he has been and is still engaged have called for a large part of the activity, physical and mental, of Mr. Wilson; but he has not been forgetful of the public interests of the communities in which he has lived; and the confidence imposed in him by his neighbors and his fellow-townsmen is shown in their ready choice of him for positions of trust and executive duty which called for the supervision and direction of the property and the interests of many others as well as of his own interests.

EUGENE WITHERS

WITHERS, EUGENE, lawyer, was born on a farm in Caswell county, North Carolina, January 22, 1867. His parents were Elijah Benton and Mary Ann (Price) Withers. His father was a prominent lawyer, a gallant soldier, and an able legislator, who served as lieutenant-colonel of the 13th North Carolina infantry in the Confederate States army; was a member of the general assembly of North Carolina; and a member of the Constitutional convention of that state in 1875. He was noted for temperance, coolness, courage and fidelity. The mother of the subject of this sketch, a woman of fine mind and kindly disposition, died when her son was only two years of age.

Eugene Withers spent his youth partly in the country and partly in Danville, Virginia, and early developed strong tastes for travel, reading and study, which he has retained; his favorite books were history, geography, essays, and orations of great men. His hereditary inclination was for the law as a profession, but he did not choose it definitely until old enough to be satisfied that his capacities were such as to promise success, if diligently cultivated. His father did not urge him in that direction in the least, further than by example, though he was much gratified when he knew that his professional footsteps were to be followed.

He received his primary and preparatory education at home and in private schools, then became a student at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated Ph. B., in 1888; following his graduation he took the law course at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1888-89. Having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law, in Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he has built up a successful practice. Incidentally he also took an active part in politics, as a Democrat, and his talent as a public speaker and readiness in the rough-and-tumble debate of the stump speedily took him to the front. He represented his town in the Virginia house of delegates, 1903-04, and made such a creditable record in a single

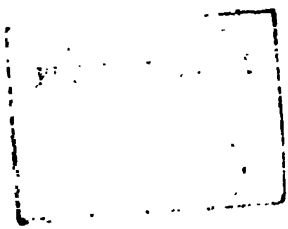
session of the legislature that he was elected to the state senate, where he served with distinction, 1895-1899. In the national campaign of 1900 he was one of the Virginia Democratic electors, and in 1901-02 was a member of the state Constitutional convention. He has fully demonstrated his fitness for an eminent public career, and, unless the greater financial prizes of his profession allure him to abandon his ambition in that direction, there are probably higher political honors awaiting him than he has yet secured.

In his home town and county, and in Richmond, he occupies a prominent place, professionally and socially, and he is widely and favorably known in other sections of the state. He is a master Mason; an Elk, and an Odd Fellow; also a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. As a citizen he ranks with the most patriotic, wide-awake, and progressive, and as a man he is affable, courteous, and deservedly popular.

He is fond of all forms of outdoor recreation, being an ardent lover of nature, especially of picturesque mountain regions.

He was married December 6, 1905, to Daisy Hancock.

His address is Danville, Virginia.



Yours truly,
D. R. Dodd.

ROBERTSON WOOD

ROBERTSON, financier and educator, was
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fulness to every duty. His mother,
woman of thrifty and industrious habits,
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can branch of the family is not known.
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Yours truly,
D. R. Wood

DOC ROBERTSON WOOD

WOOD, DOC ROBERTSON, financier and educator, was born February 1, 1877, in Turtle Rock, Floyd county, Virginia. His father, Richard J. Wood, farmer and justice of the peace, was a man of the strictest integrity and noted for staunch faithfulness to every duty. His mother, Judith Wood, a good woman of thrifty and industrious habits, was a marked influence in his life. His ancestry is English, but owing to loss of early family records, the date of the arrival of the founder of the American branch of the family is not known.

He passed his early life in the country. He was healthy, robust and active and, like the average boy, more anxious to engage in some game or sport, of which he was very fond (and still is), than to do chores around the house and farm, though, being an obedient boy, he did all the work at home that was required of him. His first school was the Oxford academy, Floyd, Virginia. He then entered William and Mary college, Williamsburg, where he discovered that his tastes were commercial rather than classical. Then he transferred to the National Business college, Roanoke, Virginia, where he found himself in his true element. While attending the last named institution, he was offered a place as teacher in its English department and, in 1900, accepted it, and in 1902 became its principal. He was strongly attracted toward banking and in order that he might be properly qualified to engage therein he carried his studies along this line beyond the requirements of the college course. In 1902 he became cashier of the Floyd County bank of Floyd, Virginia, where his successful work fully justified his choice of a vocation, proved of great benefit to the bank, and earned for him an enviable position among the financiers of his state. He held this position until the summer of 1907, when he became cashier of the Union Bank and Trust company of Bluefield, West Virginia.

He is a Democrat, but as business demands most of his time he is not an active politician.

On February 18, 1908, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Gertrude Christian Howard, daughter of the late Peter L. Howard and Belle L. Howard, of Floyd, Virginia.

His address is Bluefield, West Virginia.

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